

ELS

English Language Studies

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7

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GERUNDS and INFINITIVES

INTRODUCTION

Bir **gerund** ya da **infinitive**, cümlede isim gibi işlev gören fiildir. İsimlerin kullanıldığı özne, nesne vb. durumunda kullanılır. Gerund *, bir fiil köküne "-ing" takısının eklenmesiyle elde edilir: *swimming, reading, playing football, having to get up early, etc.*

Swimming is my favourite sport.
I like **reading** contemporary books.
Having to get up early won't bother me at all.

Infinitive ise fiilin başına **to** getirerek ya da fiili yalın haliyle kullanarak elde edilir: *to learn English, to climb the mountain, to be able to speak English fluently, etc.*

It isn't so difficult **to learn English**.
To climb to the top of the mountain won't be easy.
To be able to speak English fluently is desired by every learner.
I will let you **go** soon.
The film made everybody **cry**.

1- GERUNDS

1-1 GERUND AS SUBJECT OF A SENTENCE

Gerund, bir cümlelerin ya da bir yan cümlelerin öznesi olarak kullanılır. Bu özne tek bir sözcükten (*simple gerund: swimming, reading, etc.*) ya da bir sözcük grubundan (*gerund phrase: listening to the news, having the necessary qualifications, etc.*) oluşabilir.

Reading is essential to broaden one's horizons.
Cooking is my mother's favourite work.
Teasing animals is cruel.
Having to work hard all the time can strain one's nerves.
Eating too much makes people fat.
I think that **eating a balanced diet** will help you to slim healthily.
After some time she realized that **living in a foreign country** was rather distressing.

Bir cümlelerin öznesi **gerund** ise, yüklemi tekil bir fiilden oluşur (*is, was, does, etc.*). Ancak, iki gerund **and** ile bağlanıyorsa, o öznenin içinde birden fazla öge bulunduğu için, yüklem çoğul bir fiilden oluşur (*are, were, do, etc.*).

Being interested in books **is** a good quality.
Giving severe punishments to children **is** unfair.
Swimming and running **are** my favourite sports.
Ironing and washing the dishes **are** the most boring jobs for me.

* Gerund ile present participle arasındaki ayrımı dikkat ediniz.

Gerund "-ing" takısı ile bir fiil kökünden elde edilmiş isimdir.

Swimming can help you to slim.

Present participle ise fiilin, süreklilik bildiren tense'lerle çekimlenirken "-ing" takısı almasıdır.

The children **are swimming** in the sea.

İki gerund **but** ya da **or** ile bağlanıyorsa, yine **tekil** fiil alır.

Living in the same house but not sharing the household duties **shows** her irresponsibility.

Walking but not running **is** advisable to those who are suffering from heart diseases.

Reading a book for a while or listening to slow music **gives** relaxation after a hard day's work.

Gerund'ı olumsuz yapmak için başına **not** getirilir.

Not being aware of the facts can't be regarded as an excuse.

His not wanting to come with us surprised us all.

The government's not taking strict measures against the increasing interest rates will destroy our economy.

EXERCISE 1 : Complete each of the following sentences with a simple gerund or gerund phrase as subject of the sentence.

Examples: Cleaning the kitchen is my least favourite job.
Ironing is usually done by women.

- 1- is the thing I like most in the park.
- 2- is allowed only in the official car park to the rear of the building.
- 3- helped him settle in in Germany.
- 4- is the most relaxing way of spending my leisure time.
- 5- can make a house look very cluttered and untidy.
- 6- disturbs the rest of the class if the lesson has already begun.
- 7- is what most people do in a church, a mosque, a synagogue or a temple.
- 8- is the one thing I would like my daughter to learn.
- 9- causes my father to feel stressed.
- 10- may confuse the committee members.

1-2 GERUND AS SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

Bir gerund **be** fiilinden sonra gelerek özneyi tanımlayan bir sözcük olabilir.

My biggest problem at work now is **having to deal with too many people every day**.

Their favourite pastime is **watching television**.

What he is most interested in is **driving at high speed**.

Her biggest dream is **having a more affectionate mother**.

The quality needed in this job is **being polite all the time**.

EXERCISE 2 : a) Answer the following questions with a gerund or gerund phrase as subject complement.

Example: What is your favourite hobby?
My favourite hobby is collecting seashells.

- 1- As a manager, what should your main concern be?
My main concern should be
- 2- If you were the Minister of the Economy, what would your priority be?
My priority would be
- 3- What is your favourite after-school activity?
My favourite after-school activity is
- 4- What do you think the hardest aspect of fire fighting is?
I think the hardest aspect of fire fighting is
- 5- What is the best thing about living with your parents?
The best thing about living with my parents is

b) Complete the following sentences with a gerund or gerund phrase as subject complement.

- 6- My worst fear is
- 7- His best asset as a sports coach is
- 8- The biggest challenge for high school graduates in Turkey is
- 9- My father's worst habit is
- 10- The biggest disadvantage of coach travel is

1-3 GERUND AS DIRECT OBJECT

Bazı fiiller, kendilerinden sonra gelen fiili **gerund** biçiminde alırlar. Gerund bu cümlelerde **nesne** olarak işlev görür.

I'm afraid I have to delay **going on holiday**.

I enjoy **walking by the sea** very much.

You can go out when you've finished **doing your homework**.

Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller şunlardır:

admit	delay	involve	recollect (remember)
anticipate	deny	keep	recommend
appreciate	detest	mean	remember
avoid	discuss	mention	resent
can't help	dislike	mind	resist
can't stand	enjoy	miss	risk
complete	excuse *	postpone	stop
consider	finish	practise	suggest
contemplate	forgive	quit	tolerate
defer	imagine	recall (remember)	understand *

Examples :

He **admitted stealing** his mother's silver tray but **denied selling** it for drugs.
I **appreciate being** with friends.
He **avoided looking** at me while I was criticising him.
I **can't help feeling** sorry when I see small children in the street begging for money.
I **excused her taking** my dress without my permission.
I **miss our gathering** round my grandmother and **listening** to her war tales.
They had to **postpone giving** a party because of the car accident their son had.
In order to improve your English, you should **practise speaking** it whenever possible.
You have to **quit eating** too much if you want to slim.
I **don't recall meeting** you before.
I **resented not receiving** an invitation to the party.
Though she is on a strict diet, she sometimes **can't resist eating** dessert.
You **risk losing** all your money in that business.
I **suggest going** for a walk instead of playing cards here.
My parents **won't tolerate lying**.

The Possessive + Gerund

Bir gerund'ın önünde iyelik sıfatı (*possessive adjective : my, your, his, our, Ali's, my father's, my sisters', etc.*) kullanılır. Ancak günlük dilde possessive yerine object pronoun da kullanılır (*me, you, him, Ali, my father, my sisters, etc.*).

Formal :	I will never forgive Jack's scolding me in public. I will never forgive his scolding me in public.
Informal:	I will never forgive Jack scolding me in public. I will never forgive him scolding me in public.

Bir gerund'ın önünde possessive kullanıldığı zaman, genellikle anlamda bir değişme olur.

I **admit being** guilty.
Suçlu olduğumu kabul ediyorum.
(Suçlu olan ve kabul eden: **ben**)

I **admit his being** guilty.
Onun suçlu olduğunu kabul ediyorum.
(Kabul eden: **ben**, suçlu olan: **o**)

I **dislike interrupting** people working very hard.
Yoğun bir şekilde çalışan insanların işini bölmekten hoşlanmıyorum.

I **dislike your interrupting** people working very hard.
Yoğun bir şekilde çalışan insanların işini bölmenden hoşlanmıyorum.

* Bu fiiller gerund'dan önce iyelik sıfatı kullanmayı gerektirirler.
I will excuse **his coming** late.
I don't understand **your leaving** so early.

1-4 GERUND AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

Bir preposition'dan sonra isim gelir. Bu nedenle bir preposition'dan sonra gelen fiil gerund biçimindedir.

- I'm interested **in** music.
I'm interested **in** listening to music.
- She is afraid **of** the dark.
She is afraid **of** going out in the dark.
- I object **to** his proposal.
I object **to** doing the job as he proposed.
- I'm looking forward **to** my holiday.
I'm looking forward **to** having my holiday soon.

Son iki örnekte, **to** dan sonra gerund kullanımına dikkat ediniz. Bu örneklerde **to**, infinitive'in bir bölümü değil, preposition'dur. Bu nedenle kendinden sonra gerund gelir.

- 1- I want a book **on** pollution.
I want **to read** a book **on** pollution.
- 2- I object **to** your offer.
I object **to having** the meeting at such a late hour.

Yukarıdaki örneklerden birincisinde, "**want**"ın kendine ait bir preposition'ı yoktur. Bu nedenle kendinden sonra direk nesne alır (*want a newspaper, want a job, etc.*) Ancak "want"tan sonra fiile geçerken **to** ile geçilir, yani to + infinitive gelir. (*want to buy, want to sleep, etc.*)

İkinci örnekte ise **to** "object" fiiline bağlı bir preposition'dır. Bu nedenle, "object"den sonra bir nesneye geçerken de **to** kullanılır. Fiil ise gerund biçiminde gelir.

Preposition'ı **to** olan yaygın yapılar şunlardır:

be accustomed to _____	→	I'm accustomed to Turkish coffee. I'm accustomed to drinking Turkish coffee.
be used to _____	→	I'm not used to heavy clothes. I'm not used to wearing heavy clothes.
look forward to _____	→	I look forward to your letter. I look forward to receiving a letter from you.
be opposed to _____	→	I'm opposed to excessive cosmetics spending. I'm opposed to spending excessively on cosmetics.
object to/have an objection to _____	→	I have an objection to the plan. I have an objection to carrying out the plan in this way.
prefer something to doing something	→	I prefer tennis to basketball. I prefer playing tennis to playing basketball.
in addition to _____	→	In addition to jeans, she bought lots of things. In addition to buying jeans, she bought lots of things.

Preposition + Gerund yapısını üç bölümde inceleyebiliriz.

- a) Verb + Preposition + Gerund
- b) Adjective + Preposition + Gerund
- c) Noun + Preposition + Gerund

a) Verb + Preposition + Gerund

Bir preposition ile birlikte kullanılan fiilleri iki gruba ayırabiliriz.

1- Verb + Preposition + Gerund

abstain from	He now has to abstain	from	drinking alcohol.
apologise for	I apologised	for	being late.
adjust to	You will have to adjust	to	eating English meals when you go there.
approve/disapprove of	Do you approve	of	her staying out so late?
argue about	Last night, we argued	about	her staying out so late.
believe in	I really believe	in	working hard for World Peace.
care about	Do you care	about	being well-dressed?
care for	I don't care	for	going to that film.
comment on	I don't want to comment	on	his solving the problem.
complain about	He always complains	about	having too much work.
concentrate on	You have to concentrate	on	improving your vocabulary.
consist of	Being a good student consists	of	studying regularly.
deal with	I want to deal	with	redecorating the house first.
decide against	Seeing the cold weather, we decided	against	going on a day out.
depend on (upon)	To pass the exam depends	on	your studying hard.
dream of	He has always dreamed	of	being a famous actor someday.
feel like	I feel	like	having a short trip.
forget about	She is trying to forget	about	being deceived by him.
insist on	Do you still insist	on	wearing that funny tie?
look forward to	What are you looking forward	to	doing most?
object to	Why do you always object	to	my wearing jeans?
participate in	I want to participate	in	formulating the budget.
plan on	What do you plan	on	doing this weekend?
refer to	In his speech, the chairman referred	to	expanding the firm into the Middle East.
take advantage of	We should take advantage	of	living in a big city.
talk about	Last night, we talked	about	economizing to keep up with the increasing prices.
think about/of	She is thinking	about	spending a year in England to improve her English.
succeed in	Are you sure you'll succeed	in	persuading your father?
worry about	Don't worry	about	my working so hard.

2- Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund

accuse someone of	They accused	the man	of	robbing the bank.
apologise to someone for	She apologised	to me	for	being late.
arrest someone for	They arrested	the guard	for	helping the robbers.
blame someone for	I blamed	her	for	making me late.
charge someone with	They will charge	him	with	falsifying the accounts.
complain to someone about	I complained	to the owner	about	hassling us for the rent.
congratulate someone on	I congratulated	him	on	being the top student.
deter someone from	The storm deterred	the climbers	from	going on their climb.
devote oneself to	She devoted	herself	to	bringing up her children.
discourage someone from	Someone discouraged	her	from	going in for the beauty contest.
forgive someone for	I can't forgive	him	for	lying to me.
involve someone in	They didn't involve	their father	in	fighting their rivals.
keep someone from	By speaking too loudly they kept	me	from	studying.
prevent someone from	What prevented	him	from	leaving on holiday?
punish someone for	You shouldn't punish	the child	for	stealing the candy.
stop someone from	Her cold attitude stopped	me	from	making friends with her.
suspect someone of	They suspected	him	of	betraying his partners.
thank someone for	I want to thank	them	for	helping me to find accommodation.
warn someone about/against	We warned	the children	against	going too near the lake.
	We warned	the children	about	playing too near the lake.

Bu fiiller passive durumda çok sık kullanılırlar.

They accused **the man** of robbing the bank.
The man was accused of robbing the bank.

The doctor warned **me** against smoking so heavily.
I was warned against smoking so heavily.

They discouraged **her** from going abroad for her education.
She was discouraged from going abroad for her education.

The customers blame **me** for delaying their orders.
I am blamed by the customers for delaying their orders.

They suspected **the man at the corner** of being a thief.
The man at the corner was suspected of being a thief.

The dense fog deterred **me** from driving my car to work.
I was deterred by the dense fog from driving my car to work.

Everybody in the firm congratulated **the manager** on his being promoted to accounts director.
The manager was congratulated by everybody in the firm on his being promoted to accounts director.

She devoted **herself** to providing every possible advantage for her children.
She was devoted to providing every possible advantage for her children.

EXERCISE 3 : Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition and the gerund of the given verb.

- 1- I've never seen her worrying (pass) her exams, but she always manages to get good grades.
- 2- John and his mother are always arguing (tidy) his room, but perhaps she should let him leave it how he wants it.
- 3- How shall we punish him (stay) out too late?
- 4- All the complaints from people in the neighbourhood didn't stop the council (build) the prison.
- 5- His wife congratulated him (break) the world record.
- 6- The former Yugoslavian President was charged (commit) crimes against humanity.
- 7- I don't think I will ever succeed (master) the Turkish language.
- 8- Most teenagers complain their parents (not, give) them enough independence.
- 9- I really do object Tony's (question) my authority at meetings.
- 10- Most of the villagers participated (search) the area for clues after the murder.
- 11- He couldn't adjust (work) night shifts and had to find another job.
- 12- Our hiring another specialist cancer nurse depends our (raise) enough funds.
- 13- I am sorry. I am dealing (change) the electric bulb in the kitchen. I will be there in a moment.
- 14- President Bush is planning (bomb) Iraq, and it doesn't look as if he will change his mind.
- 15- I can't thank you enough (queue) for tickets to the show for me.
- 16- The terrorist bombs have deterred many people (visit) the area this year.
- 17- It was after her house was broken into that she was involved (organise) a neighbourhood watch scheme.
- 18- Of course, I apologised (shout) at my mother.
- 19- The American government suspect the Iraqi government (produce) chemical weapons.
- 20- I am looking forward (see) more areas of Turkey this summer.
- 21- The couple decided (return) to Zimbabwe because of the political unrest.
- 22- Although I like to give my teenage daughter as much independence as possible, I am trying hard to discourage her (have) a diamond stud in her nose.
- 23- We have fitted a gate at the top of our stairs to keep our two-year-old son (fall) down the stairs.
- 24- I'm not interested in bee-keeping, but Max insisted (explain) in great detail how he is going to make his own honey.
- 25- You should forget (leave) the house tidy and concentrate (pack) your suitcase; otherwise, we'll miss our flight.
- 26- After his wife left him, he devoted himself (raise) his little daughter.
- 27- The campaigners blame the diamond mining company (force) the Gwi tribe off land they have lived on for 20,000 years in Botswana, Africa.
- 28- Our manager doesn't approve us (wear) jeans to work.
- 29- His own poor financial position prevented him (take) the matter up in court.
- 30- Do you feel (do) some more revision for the exam yet?

b) Adjective + Preposition + Gerund

Pek çok sıfat bir preposition ile birlikte kullanılır ve bu preposition'dan sonra bir isim ya da gerund gelir. Sıfatlarla cümle kurarken yaygın olarak kullanabileceğimiz fiiller şunlardır: *be, seem, appear, remain, look, become, get, feel*.

Your younger son seems very **good at drawing**.
 Are you **interested in taking** photographs?
 Though I tried to comfort her, she remained **concerned about not hearing** from her son.
 You are certainly **capable of doing** much better work.
 After the resignation of the manager's secretary, Mrs Brown became **responsible for carrying** out her duties.

Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan sıfatlar şunlardır:

accustomed to	different from	feel guilty for/about	sorry about
afraid of	essential to/for	be guilty of	successful in
angry at	excellent in/at	incapable of	suitable for
appropriate for	excited about	interested in	sure of (about)
ashamed of	exposed to	jealous of	surprised at
aware of	famous for	keen on	terrified of
bored with	fed up with	lazy about	tired of (from)
capable of	fond of	opposed to	used to (accustomed to)
concerned about	generous about	proud of	worried about
content with	good at	responsible for	happy about
delighted at	grateful to sb. for	similar to	

NOTES:

Tired of, bir şeyden bıkmak, sıkılmak anlamına gelir. (=bored with, fed up with) **Tired from**, bir işten dolayı yorulmak anlamındadır.

I'm **tired of waiting** for the bus to come. Let's take a taxi.
 I think I'm getting old. I'm beginning to feel **tired from working** so hard.

Good at kullanımına benzer şekilde **bad at, hopeless at, brilliant at, quick at, slow at** gibi yapılar da kullanabiliriz.

She is quite **quick at writing** compositions in English but rather **slow at speaking**.

You can rely on that carpenter. He is **brilliant at doing** his job.

Be/get used to doing (be/get accustomed to doing) ile geçmişteki alışkanlıklarımızı ifade ettiğimiz "**used to do**" kalıbı arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

I'm **used to drinking** coffee as soon as I get up in the morning.
 (Sabah kalkar kalkmaz kahve içmeye alışkınım.)

The job seemed rather difficult to me at first, but later I **got used to working** there.
 (Önceleri iş bana oldukça zor geldi ama daha sonra orada çalışmaya alıştım.)

You will have to **get used to doing** your chores on your own when you leave your family.
 (Ailenizden ayrılınca işlerinizi kendi başınıza yapmaya alışmak zorunda kalacaksınız.)

She has **been used to living** alone since her husband's death.

My mother **used to do** my chores for me when I lived with them, but after I left my family, I had to do them by myself.
(Ailemle birlikte otururken işlerimi annem yapardı.)

I **used to smoke** more when I was at university, but now I smoke less.
(Üniversitedeyken daha çok sigara içerdim ama...)

She **used to be** quite slim before she got married.
(Evlenmeden önce oldukça zayıftı.)

EXERCISE 4 : Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition and the gerund of the given verb.

- 1- Are you sure a silver plated letter opener is appropriate (give) as a retirement present?
- 2- Regular brushing is essential (maintain) healthy teeth and gums
- 3- If you are unhappy (fly) to Austria, we could always go by coach.
- 4- Taking supplies from the shop is no different (steal) money from the till.
- 5- I don't think that dress you have on is suitable (wear) to a formal gathering.
- 6- I'm very fond (camp), but I hate dismantling the tent, especially when it is wet.
- 7- He doesn't seem interested (change) the system.
- 8- When are we going to make some real money? I'm tired (save) even for small items.
- 9- After he had won the race, he was ashamed (cheat) and admitted his behaviour to the organisers.
- 10- I truly believe he is incapable (tell) the truth.
- 11- Teaching adults is similar (teach) children, but of course, there are special techniques for adult education.
- 12- I am so excited (move) into my own house that I can't wait to move in.
- 13- Our philosophy professor is very generous (lend) his books to students.
- 14- The King's brother was jealous his (have) all the power and plotted against him.
- 15- She doesn't seem keen (leave) the twins with a baby-sitter.
- 16- Ever since she was mugged on her way home late one night, she has been terrified (be) out alone after dark.
- 17- Joseph is proud his company's (become) the largest Renault dealer in the UK.
- 18- I wasn't surprised her (refuse) to chair the meetings. She has a lot of work at the moment.
- 19- I'm not accustomed (drive) long distances, so I was tired when I arrived in London.
- 20- Don't you feel guilty (overcharge) that poor old couple for this wrecked car?
- 21- The two men were guilty (set) fire to the house while the family were asleep inside.
- 22- Lorraine is concerned humans (mishandle) the environment.
- 23- She wears nice clothes, but she is a bit lazy (iron) them.
- 24- Don't worry. I'm used (arrange) events to tight deadlines.
- 25- Although I am not opposed their (buy) products at the cheapest prices, I think that, as a large international company, they should take some social responsibility.

- 26- In our office, Lucy is famous (organise) parties or picnics involving all of us.
- 27- They were grateful Chris and Nigel (pay) for their son's education.
- 28- I think the teacher was aware Tim (cheat) during the exam, but she didn't say anything to warn him at the time.
- 29- Parents are responsible (make) sure their children receive proper education.
- 30- I am really fed up (live) in such a cold and miserable place.

c) Noun + Preposition + Gerund

Bazı isimler kendilerinden sonra bir **preposition + gerund** yapısıyla kullanılırlar. Bazıları da hem kendinden önce hem de kendinden sonra preposition alabilirler. Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan yapılar şunlardır:

on account of	=	.... yüzünden
in case of	=	.... durumunda
* difficulty in	=	.... sıkıntı çekmek
in addition to	=	.... ilaveten, yanı sıra
* in charge of	=	.... ile yükümlü
* in danger of	=	.... tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya
in exchange for	=	.... karşılık olarak
excuse for	=	.... mazereti olmak
in favour of	=	.... lehinde olmak, taraftar olmak
for fear of	=	.... korkusuyla
* in the habit of	=	.... alışkanlığında olmak
in return for	=	.... karşılık olarak
instead of	=	.... yerine
interest in	=	.... ilgisi olmak
in the course of	=	.... sırasında, esnasında
in the middle of	=	.... ortasında
need for	=	.... olan gereksinim
reason for	=	.... nedeni
for the sake of	=	.... hatırı için, uğruna
in spite of	=	.... rağmen
* technique for	=	.... nın tekniği
the point of	=	.... nın gereği, nın anlamı (yok)
* on the point of	=	.... yapmak üzere olmak

NOTES:

Bu yapıları kullanırken, gerund'un başında possessive adjective (*my, your, his, etc.*) yaygın olarak kullanılır. (Başında yıldız bulunan yapılarla possessive kullanılmaz.)

I'm not **in favour of your going** abroad for education.

In exchange for your taking the time to help me, I want to do something for you.

I have a great **interest in his singing**.

The point of, bir şeyi yapmanın gereği, anlamı demektir ve daha çok olumsuz biçimde kullanılır (bir gereği/anlamı yok).

The road is winding. I don't understand **the point of your driving** so fast.

Bu yapı **there is** kalıbıyla, '*there is no/ isn't any point in doing*' biçiminde de kullanılır.

There is **no point in waiting** for him any more. He won't come.
(Onu daha fazla beklemenin bir anlamı yok.)

On the point of doing, "*be about to do*" (...yapmak üzere olmak) anlamındadır.

I was **on the point of leaving** home when the phone rang.
I was **about to leave** home when the phone rang.

"Have difficulty in", preposition almadan da kullanılır ve yine, kendinden sonra gerund alır. Difficult'in önünde *no, little, less, much, more, great* gibi sözcükler kullanarak, zorluğun derecesini azaltabilir ya da çoğaltabiliriz. **Have difficulty** ile aynı anlamda **have trouble/have a hard time/have a difficult time doing something** yapılarını da kullanabiliriz.

I **had great difficulty (in) finding** a flat at a price I could afford.
You will **have no difficulty/won't have any difficulty (in) answering** the questions about the prepositions if you learn all of them by heart.

EXAMPLES:

We were late for the concert **on account of your taking** too much time to get dressed.

I can only afford to look after myself now, but **in case of my parents' needing** any help, I'd go short myself.

Do you think I'll **have much difficulty (in) adjusting** to British culture?

In addition to working in an office during the day, she is attending English courses in the evenings.

You are **in charge of meeting** the customers and making them feel comfortable.

You are **in danger of losing** all your money.

In exchange for borrowing this book from you, I can lend you one of mine.

Do you **have a good excuse for being** late?

I'm **in favour of taking** strict measures against drunken driving.

We went in quietly **for fear of waking** the others at home.

I'm not **in the habit of going** to bed very late.

Will you get anything **in return for helping** them?

Let's watch the film on TV **instead of playing** cards.

She has a great **interest in learning** about other cultures.

There was great chaos **in the course of the minister's speaking** to the public.

When they heard a sound like a bomb exploding, the professor stopped speaking right **in the middle of giving** his lecture.

Can you tell me what is **the need for your working** so hard?

The reason for his not being able to get up early is that he goes to bed too late.

Everybody must do whatever they can **for the sake of realizing** World Peace.

She has **difficulty (in) making ends meet in spite of earning** a big salary.

If you want to improve your writing skills, you should learn the **techniques for writing** good paragraphs.

I don't see **the point of buying** a second car. We share the present one with no problems.

They were **on the point of leaving** the office when it started to rain heavily.

Just for Fun

TO SCARE AWAY BURGLARS

I often play classical music at home, hoping that my children will learn to appreciate it. One day I thought I had made progress when I came home from work and heard an opera album being played. My teenage son was just leaving the house, and I congratulated him on his new musical interest.

"I wasn't listening to it," he replied. "I only put it on to scare away burglars."

(from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 5 : Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition and the gerund of the given verb.

- 1- I didn't visit my sister this week for fear (catch) her infection.
- 2- In spite (find) little time to study, she is determined to learn Swedish.
- 3- For the sake (protect) his family from the journalists, he temporarily moved them to France.
- 4- I can't see much point (book) a meeting room until it becomes certain that all the product managers can attend.
- 5- Why don't you go outside and get some fresh air instead (hang) around the house?
- 6- World leaders agree that there is a need (protect) the environment against pollution, but they are reluctant to implement strict measures.
- 7- Are you in favour Turkey (join) the European Union?
- 8- Terracing is an ancient technique (grow) crops on steep hillsides.
- 9- We are not in the habit (let) the general public onto our land, but this year we are planning to hold a country fair there.
- 10- That tree is very unsafe and in danger (fall) across the road.
- 11- In return my (teach) Alberto English, he teaches me some Spanish.
- 12- The terrorist was on the point (blow) up the embassy when he was arrested.
- 13- So Harding, have you got a good excuse (arrive) late yet again?
- 14- She felt an unbearable pain in her chest in the middle (carry) the groceries home and dropped all her bags.
- 15- She said a change in her financial circumstances was her reason (cancel) the order.

1-5 EXPRESSIONS + GERUND

It's no use / It's no good ... (... bir yararı yok)

It's no use trying to conceal what you have just done. I saw you.

It's no good trying to persuade my father. He won't allow me to come with you.

There is no point in ... (... bir anlamı yok)

There is no point in running for the train. It must have left by now.

There was no point in waiting for him in front of the cinema after the film had started, so I went in.

It's worth ... / It's not worth ... (... yapmaya değer / ... yapmaya değmez)

I don't think it's **worth mending** this pullover. It's already worn-out.

- Have you watched the film "Bodyguard"?
- Yes, it's **worth seeing**. The music, especially, is wonderful.

This book **isn't worth reading**. Its plot is nonsense.

I think you should consider their offer. Their offer **is worth considering**.

A waste of time / money / energy ... (... zaman / para / enerji kaybı)

It's a **waste of money buying** things more than you need.

It's a **waste of time trying** to do all this work by yourself. You can ask for help.

Spend / waste (time, money, energy) ... (... yaparak vakit geçirmek / para, enerji harcamak / vaktini, enerjini, parayı boşa harcamak)

Yesterday, I **spent** the whole day **cleaning** the house.

He usually **spends** hours **trying** to repair things.

You **waste** a lot of time **watching** those ridiculous series on TV.

She **wasted** a large amount of money **buying** furniture last year, and now she is redecorating her house again.

Small nations **waste** a lot of money **buying** arms.

Without doing ... (... yapmadan, ... yapmaksızın)

Don't go out **without putting** on your coat. It's rather cold outside.

I got really surprised when she went past me **without greeting** me.

She never leaves home **without kissing** her parents.

By doing ... (... yaparak)

By doing, temel cümledeki eylemi nasıl yaptığımızı açıklar.

She passed the university exam **by studying very hard**.
(Çok çalışarak sınavı geçti.)

I'm very short of time. I can only catch the bus **by running fast**.

They are trying to stabilize the economy **by increasing taxes**, but I'm afraid it won't work.

Because it can't speak, a baby makes its needs known **by crying**.

Go + gerund

Pek çok aktivite, özellikle sportif olaylar için **go + gerund** kullanılır. Bunlardan yaygın olarak kullanılanlar şunlardır:

go shopping	go hiking
go swimming (go for a swim)	go hunting
go running (go for a run)	go sightseeing
go camping	go skating
go fishing	go skiing

I **went shopping** yesterday, so I wasn't at home in the afternoon.
My husband and my son are very fond of catching fish, so they often **go fishing** along the Bosphorus.
My favourite sport is running. I often **go running** along the seashore early in the morning.

Busy doing something (birşeyi yapmakla meşgul olmak)

The students were **busy talking** when I entered the classroom.
In this season, the peasants are very **busy harvesting** their crops.
Don't disturb her. She is **busy compiling** the information for her graduation thesis.

Busy'den sonra direkt bir isim geliyorsa, isimden önce **with** kullanılır.

She is **busy with** her homework.
They are **busy with their financial problems** these days.
The students were **busy with the experiment** when the teacher came into the laboratory.

Have fun / have a good time doing

We **had fun telling** each other our childhood memories.
My sister in England says in her letter that she **is having a good time** there **visiting** interesting places and **meeting** people from various cultures.

Sit / stand / lie + expression of place + gerund

After the guests left, I **lay in bed reading** until I got sleepy.
I **stood there**, in front of the cinema, **waiting** in vain for him to come.
After breakfast, father usually **sits in his armchair reading** the newspaper.

Just for Fun**THE CORRECT "TENSE"**

As an English teacher at university, I used to spend a great deal of time marking grammatical errors in written work. I was never sure whether my corrections carried over into my students' spoken English until one overly busy day when I sat at my desk rubbing my temples. A student asked, "What's the matter, Mrs Sheridan?"

"Tense," I replied, describing my emotional state.

After a slight pause, the student tried again: "What was the matter? What has been the matter? What might have been the matter....?"

(by Jean Sheridan from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 6 : Answer the following questions using **by + gerund**.

Example: How did you unblock the sink? (I used 'Mr Muscle' brand liquid)
I unblocked the sink by using 'Mr Muscle' brand liquid.

- 1- How do you set the alarm? (I enter the code 1812.)

- 2- How do you get your daughter to sleep? (I read stories to her.)

- 3- How did you pass the time in the waiting room? (I read a magazine.)

- 4- How does this snake stay cool in the desert? (It buries itself in the sand.)

- 5- How did you contact him? (I left a message with the reception.)

EXERCISE 7 : Complete the following sentences using **without + gerund**.

Example: I ran one mile. I didn't stop once.
I ran one mile without stopping once.

- 1- You can't take accounting at university if you don't get a good grade in maths.

- 2- Try the tune now. Don't look at the sheet of music.

- 3- Don't come into the lounge if you haven't taken off your shoes.

- 4- He drank a lot of wine. He didn't order anything to eat.

- 5- He turned left suddenly. He didn't indicate which direction he was taking.

EXERCISE 8 : Complete the sentences using **busy + doing** or **busy + with + a noun**.

- 1- Hundreds of people were busy votes. (count)
- 2- A lot of journalists are busy the election. (cover)
- 3- The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are busy of the new budget. (the details)
- 4- The doctor is busy at the moment. (his patients)
- 5- Will you wait for a moment please? The doctor is busy a patient. (examine)

1-6 THE PERFECT GERUND

Yüklem ile gerund'ı, gerçekleştikleri zaman açısından karşılaştırdığımızda, eğer **gerund** yüklemiden önce gerçekleşmişse, **simple gerund** (doing) yerine **perfect gerund** (having done) kullanabiliriz.

The thief **admitted** that he **had stolen** the car.
 [Arabayı çalmış olması (had stolen), yüklemiden (admitted) daha önce gerçekleşmiştir.]

The thief admitted **stealing** / **having stolen** the car.

At the court, the headmaster denied **hitting** / **having hit** the child.

He was accused of **embezzling** / **having embezzled** a large sum of money into his own account.

I appreciated your **helping** / **having helped** me.

Perfect gerund kullanımı **admit** ve **deny** fiilleri ile yaygındır. Diğer fiillerle simple gerund tercih edilir.

1-7 THE PASSIVE GERUND

Passive'in temel kuralı **be + past participle** (*be done*) olduğu için, kendinden sonra gerund alan fiiller, bu passive yapıyı **being done** biçiminde alır.

I have been invited to the party. I appreciate this.
I appreciate **being invited** to the party.
(Partiye davet **edilmek** hoşuma gitti.)

Bu kullanımlarda yüklem **active**, gerund'ın **passive** olduğuna dikkat ediniz.

She insists on our telling her the truth whatever it is.
She insists on **being told** the truth whatever it is.

I don't enjoy **being asked** personal questions.

You can't go to a party **without being invited**.

Being the son of a very rich man, he is in danger of **being kidnapped**.

He is justly proud of **being elected** chairman.

For fear of **being attacked**, she avoids going out alone after dark.
I resented **not being invited** to the wedding.

I can't stand **being told** what to do.

I don't recall **being informed** about this case before.

Perfect gerund'ın passive biçimi için **having been done** kullanılır.

The man denied **being involved/having been involved** in the robbery.

She went to the party **without being invited/having been invited**.

I don't recall **being told/having been told** about this case before.

She doesn't seem interested in **being given/having been given** a reward for her work.

EXERCISE 9 : Complete the sentences using **active gerund** (simple or perfect) or **passive gerund** (simple or perfect) of the verbs given in parentheses, and supply an appropriate preposition where needed.

- 1- In the course (*examine*) by the doctor during a routine medical examination, it was discovered that he had high blood pressure.
- 2- She isn't going to go to medical school now on account (*fail*) her entrance exam.
- 3- He now regrets (*move*) to England as London is crowded, polluted and expensive.
- 4- We only had a couple of days of snow, but still we had fun (*build*) snowmen and (*slide*) down hills.
- 5- If you are not content (*give*) a room at the back of the hotel, then there is no point (*stay*) here.
- 6- The American agent was suspected (*sell*) secrets to the Russian KGB.
- 7- Are you going to take advantage (*offer*) a place at the London School of Dance? I know it is a long way from home, but I'm sure you will be successful.
- 8- My son has been complaining (*bully*) at school.

- 9- I'm in favour (have) a word with his teacher, but my husband doesn't want to do this for fear (embarrass) our son.
- 10- Providing a healthy diet for your children means (ensure) they eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 11- I wish you would quit (bounce) that ball in the house. Please take it outside.
- 12- I remember (look) after by several nurses after my operation, but their faces weren't clear because I was still under the influence of the anaesthetic.
- 13- The skin is marvelously designed for its particular job of (protect) the inner body against harm from the outside surroundings.
- 14- I think most people prefer (drive) their own car to (rely) on public transport.
- 15- Whether I accept the job or not depends my (give) financial assistance with (move) house.
- 16- His mother can't forgive the lorry driver (pull) out of the road in front of his car.
- 17- He mentioned (allow) to meet the singer after the show.
- 18- That area of the country is so dangerous that you risk (kidnap) and I can't contemplate (lose) you. so please don't go.
- 19- I don't recall (give) you permission to use my car.
- 20- (call) into work suddenly was a poor excuse (let) his daughter play on the pavement outside the snack bar late at night.
- 21- I don't mind (look) after my son's children from time to time, but I don't like (take) for granted.
- 22- After the audition, he congratulated Rob (choose) to play the part of Hamlet, even though he admitted (disappoint) that he had only been given a small part himself.
- 23- The Moroccan man was accused (transfer) money to the USA to pay the expenses of terrorists.
- 24- The reason his (give) a longer sentence than the other members of the gang was that he was their leader.
- 25- If you had spent less time (argue) (do) the job, you would have finished (tidy) your room by now.
- 26- How could he possibly have grown up in the UK without (teach) to read and write.
- 27- I'm interested (visit) Istanbul. Can you recommend a good hotel?
- 28- I don't like (contradict) in meetings, especially by members of my own team.
- 29- In addition (cook) the children some chicken and chips, he blew up an inflatable bouncy castle for them.
- 30- The boss is not in the habit (pay) people to stand around, so if I were you, I would find something to do.

2- INFINITIVES

Infinitive, fiilin başına "to" ekleyerek ya da fiili yalın haliyle kullanarak elde edilir. Bir infinitive, aynı gerund gibi, cümlede özne ya da nesne durumunda kullanılabilen isimleşmiş fiildir.

Infinitive tek bir sözcükten oluşabilir (simple infinitive: to succeed, to rest, etc.), ya da bir sözcük grubundan oluşabilir (infinitive phrase: to talk about economy, to study medicine at university, to drive dangerously, etc.)

She wants **to study languages** at university.
To be a student is really a difficult job.
 They are planning **to move** into another house.
 Her father doesn't let her **go out alone at night**.
 His poor appearance made us **feel sorry for him**.

Infinitive'i olumsuz yapmak için başına **not** getirilir.

It's difficult for a mother **not to feel concerned about her children.**

I agreed **not to invite too many people to the party.**

She pretended **not to see me.**

Yüklemin olumsuz olmasıyla, infinitive'in olumsuz olmasının cümlelerin anlamını değiştirdiğine dikkat ediniz.

I **haven't decided yet** to go to the cinema with you.
(Sizinle sinemaya **gitmeye** henüz **karar vermedim.**)

I have decided **not to go to the cinema with you.**
(Sizinle sinemaya **gitmemeye** karar verdim.)

Yukarıdaki cümlelerden birincisinde, karar verme eylemi henüz gerçekleşmemiş. Bu yüzden "decide" fiilinin kendisi olumsuz. İkinci cümlede ise karar verme eylemi gerçekleşmiş. Ancak olumsuz yönde bir karar verilmiş. Bu nedenle olumsuzluk "go" fiiline aittir (**not to go**).

She **didn't agree** to buy a small car.
(Küçük bir araba **almayı kabul etmedi.**)

She agreed **not to buy a small car.**
(Küçük bir araba **almamayı kabul etti.**)

2-1 INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE

Simple infinitive ya da **infinitive phrase** bir cümlelerin öznesi olabilir. Ancak İngilizce'de, cümleye infinitive bir özne ile başlamak pek yaygın değildir. Bunun yerine cümleye "It" ile başlayıp, asıl özneyi yüklemden sonra kullanmak daha yaygındır.

To save money is impossible these days.
It is impossible to save money these days.

To chat is fun.
It is fun to chat.

To chat with a close friend is fun.
It is fun to chat with a close friend.

Bu cümlelerde "it" anlamı etkilemez. Yani her iki cümlelerin de anlamı aynıdır.

To travel by minibus takes a lot of time.
It takes a lot of time to travel by minibus.
(Minibüsle seyahat etmek çok zaman alıyor.)

To jump out of a plane with a parachute takes courage.
It takes courage to jump out of a plane with a parachute.

To become perfect in a foreign language takes years.
It takes years to become perfect in a foreign language.

Daha önce bir gerund'ın da cümlelerin öznesi durumunda olabildiğini görmüştük. Pek çok cümlede, öznenin **gerund** ya da **infinitive** olması arasında bir fark yoktur. Ancak özne genel bir durumu ifade ediyorsa **gerund**, özel bir durumu ifade ediyorsa infinitive tercih edilir.

Swimming is my favourite sport.
Reading is very important for children.
Knowing English enables you to communicate with foreigners.
To swim in that river isn't at all wise.
To read this book in just three days will be difficult.
To learn English will enable you to find a good job.

Cümleye "it" ile başlıyorsak, devamındaki asıl özne **gerund** değil, **infinitive** olabilir.

It isn't at all wise **to swim in that river**.
It is important for children **to read**.

Cümleye başlarken bir **possessive** (*my, your, his, Ali's, Jane's, my mother's etc.*) kullanıyorsak, özne olarak **gerund** kullanılır.

His coming late made us angry.
Her not wanting to come with us is quite surprising.
The employees' complaining too much about the pay rise made the management think it over.

EXERCİSE 10 : Rewrite the following sentences using "it" as the subject of the sentence.

- 1- Being too modest in your demands may be a disadvantage.
It
- 2- To save a small amount from your wages each month is wise.
It
- 3- To visit Disney World next week will be fun.
It
- 4- Spending ten pounds on lottery tickets would be stupid.
It
- 5- To be picked for the national team was a great surprise for him.
It

For + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Özne olarak bir **infinitive**, **gerund** ya da **it** ile başlayan cümlelerde, eylemin kimin için zor, kolay vs. olduğunu belirtmek için **for + noun/pronoun** kullanılır.

Swimming is easy **for me**.
To swim is easy **for me**.
It is easy **for me** to swim.

Driving in heavy traffic isn't difficult **for an experienced driver**.
To drive in heavy traffic isn't difficult **for an experienced driver**.
It isn't difficult **for an experienced driver** to drive in heavy traffic.

Of + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Özne olarak "it" ile başlayan cümlelerde, bazı sıfatlardan sonra **of + noun/pronoun** yapısı kullanılır. Bu sıfatlar, eylemi değil de, eylemi yapan kişiyi tanımlayan sıfatlardır: *polite, kind, rude, smart, clever, etc.*

It's **kind of you** to help me.
(Bana yardım ettiğin için çok nazıksın.)

It was very **rude of him** to treat you like that.
(Sana böyle davranması büyük kabalıktı.)

It was **careless of me** to leave the key in the house.
(Anahtarı evde unutmam büyük dikkatsizlikti.)

Of + noun/pronoun ile **for + noun/pronoun** arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz. For + noun/pronoun, "bu eylemi yapmak bu kişi için zor, kolay, vs." anlamını ifade ediyor. Of + noun/pronoun ise, "Kişi bu eylemi yaptığı için dikkatsiz, düşünceli, kaba, nazık, vs." anlamını ifade ediyor.

It's necessary **for you** to learn English very well.
(İngilizceyi çok iyi öğrenmek **sizin için** gerekli.)

It's clever **of him** to learn both English and computing.
(Onun hem İngilizce hem de bilgisayar öğrenmesi çok akıllıca.)

EXERCISE 11 : Combine the two sentences using *for + noun/pronoun + infinitive* or *of + noun/pronoun + infinitive* and beginning your sentence with "it".

Examples: He will attend university without any financial support from his parents.
It won't be easy.
It won't be easy for him to attend university without any financial support from his parents.

He quit university for a career in the show business. It was wrong.
It was wrong of him to quit university for a career in the show business.

- 1- He left his mother on the station platform at night waiting for her train. It was inconsiderate.
- 2- Simon went home early. It was unusual.
- 3- The students will re-enact the ancient battle of Culloden. It will be interesting.
- 4- He went fishing on the lake in thick fog. It was foolish.
- 5- He can't write an entire history essay in one afternoon. It will be impossible.
- 6- You should buy holiday insurance for your trip to Egypt. It would be advisable.
- 7- She refused to buy the children ice-cream. It was miserly.
- 8- He didn't take his sister to the woods when he went with his friends. It was mean.
- 9- He gave up smoking. It was sensible.
- 10- Her daughter goes horse riding every day. It must be wonderful.
- 11- He lied about the accident. It was dishonest.
- 12- He eats chips three times a day. It is very unhealthy.
- 13- We can't fly to Van. It would be too expensive.
- 14- You shouldn't get upset now as there is nothing you can do. It is pointless.
- 15- We shouldn't tell anyone about our plans. It wouldn't be wise.

2-2 INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

Be fiilinden sonra infinitive kullanarak özneyi tanımlayıcı ya da açıklayıcı bir ifade elde edebiliriz.

When I was a child, my ambition was **to be an architect**.

A government's policy should be **to do whatever is needed to improve the standard of living**.

After dinner tonight, my plan is **to take a walk along the seashore**.

What you need is **to get some fresh air**.

Daha önce gerund'ın bu kullanımını görmüştük. Ancak, gerund'ı genel ifadeler için tercih etmek gerekir.

Her favourite sport is **playing tennis**. (general)

Her plan after work today is **to play tennis**. (specific)

A nationwide pastime is **watching television**. (general)

What I will do after dinner is **to watch television**. (specific)

EXERCISE 12: Answer the following questions using infinitive as subject complement.

Example: What is your most important aim?
My most important aim is to study economics at university.

- 1- As a son or daughter, what is your duty?
My duty
- 2- What should a fire fighter's aim be?
A fire fighter's aim
- 3- What is your plan for this evening?
My plan for this evening
- 4- What should a responsible journalist's duties be?
A responsible journalist's duties
- 5- If you were elected Prime Minister, what would you want most for your country?
What I would want most for my country
- 6- What are your aims for university?
My aims for university
- 7- As far as your success at university is concerned, what do you need?
What I need to be successful at university

2-3 INFINITIVE AS DIRECT OBJECT

Kendinden sonra infinitive alan fiilleri üç gruba ayırabiliriz.

- a) Verb + infinitive
She **decided to move** to another city.
- b) Verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive
She **persuaded me to go** with her.
- c) Either verb + infinitive or verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive
She **expected to get home** early.
She **expected me to get home** early.

a) Verb + Infinitive

Kendinden sonra direk infinitive alan fiillerden yaygın olarak kullanılanlar şunlardır:

afford	consent	hesitate	plan	seem
agree	decide	hope	prepare	struggle
appear	demand	learn	pretend	swear
arrange	deserve	manage	proceed	tend
care	endeavor	mean	promise	threaten
choose (prefer)	fail		prove	volunteer
claim	happen	offer	refuse	wait

EXAMPLES:

They couldn't **afford to go** on holiday last summer.
I don't **agree to work** with him.
You **appear to be** pale today. Is there something wrong?
We **arranged to meet** in front of the cinema.
I don't **care to live** alone.
She **chose to stay** home while we went out.
Don't **hesitate to contact** me if you need any help.
She **demande** in a firm voice **to talk** to me.
She **endeavored to finish** her homework, but she couldn't.
She **hopes to pass** the exam with a good grade.
He never **seems to succeed**.
She sometimes **tends to speak** too much.
Some of the students **volunteered to bring** some food from their home for the picnic.
He couldn't **wait to see** the manager.

Prove, kendinden sonra bir reflexive pronoun + infinitive alabilir.

The new headmaster **proved to be** successful.
The new headmaster **proved himself to be** successful.

I soon **proved to be** reliable.
I soon **proved myself to be** reliable.

Prove'dan sonra infinitive kullanmadan, direk sıfat kullanabiliriz.

The new project **proved useless**.
He soon **proved successful**.

b) Verb + Noun / Pronoun + Infinitive

Bu gruptaki fiiller, kendilerinden sonra direk infinitive alamazlar. Fiil ile infinitive arasında *me, you, him, them, Jane, our teacher, my parents, etc.* gibi indirect object olması gerekir.

advise	convince	instruct	request
allow	direct	invite	require
appoint	enable	motivate	show...how
cause	encourage	oblige	teach
caution	forbid	order	tell
challenge	force	permit	tempt
command	hire	persuade	urge
compel	implore	remind	warn

EXAMPLES:

I **advised him to stop** smoking.
Her father doesn't **allow her to go** out at night.
They **appointed him to investigate**.
The hard work **caused me to feel** depressed.
He **challenged me to swim** to the other side of the river.
They **compelled me to tell** the truth about her.
Owning a car **enables you to travel** without difficulty.
Last night, we **hired a babysitter to look after** our son.
Setting an aim **motivates people to work** harder.
I **reminded him to buy** some bread while coming back.
My niece **requested me to help** her with her English assignment.
Her job **requires her to travel** a lot.
He **told me to be** there on time.
His bad companions **tempted him to drink** heavily.

Bu fiiller passive durumda ise, kendilerinden sonra direk infinitive gelir. Çünkü active cümlelerin nesnesi özne durumuna geçmiştir.

I **was advised to stop** smoking.
She **isn't allowed to go** out at night.
I **was compelled to tell** the truth about her.
He **was reminded to buy** some bread while coming back.
I **was told to be** there on time.
He **was tempted by** his bad companions **to drink** heavily.

c) Verb + Infinitive or Verb + Noun /Pronoun + Infinitive

Bu gruptaki fiiller hem kendilerinden hemen sonra hem de bir dolaylı nesneden sonra infinitive alabilirler. Ancak iki cümlelerin anlamı farklıdır. Şu iki cümleyi inceleyelim.

I **want to study** hard. (Çok çalışmak istiyorum.)
I **want you to study** hard. (Çok çalışmanı istiyorum.)

Yukarıdaki cümlelerden birincisinde, her iki eylemi de (*want, study*) özne yapıyor. İkincisinde ise, birinci eylemi yani yüklemi (*want*) özne, nesne durumundaki ikinci eylemi ise (*to study*) dolaylı nesne yapıyor.

Bu gruptaki yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller şunlardır:

ask	dare	prefer	wish
beg	expect	promise	would like
choose	need	want	

NOTES:

Bu fiillerin, "promise" dışında, hepsi dolaylı nesne ile kullanıldığında, yukarıdaki örnekte gördüğümüz anlam değişikliğine uğrarlar. Ancak **promise** nesne aldığıda da, eylemi yapan kişi durumunda bir değişme olmaz.

I **promised to quit** smoking. (Söz veren ve sigarayı bırakacak olanı 'ben'.)
I **promised my mother to quit** smoking. (Söz veren ve sigarayı bırakacak olan yine "ben". "promised my mother" sadece sözün kime verildiğini belirtiyor.)

Soruda ya da olumsuz cümlede, **dare** fiilinden sonra infinitive "to" ile ya da yalın olarak gelebilir.

- Would you dare **do/to do** a parachute jump?
- No, I wouldn't dare **do/to do** that.

Ancak, olumsuzluğu **daren't** biçiminde ifade ediyorsak, infinitive yalın olarak gelir.

I **daren't do** a parachute jump.

Dare, kendinden sonra dolaylı nesne alıyorsa, **to + infinitive** kullanılır.

My friend **dared me to swim** across the Bosphorus.
Do you **dare me to talk** back to my boss when I believe he is wrong?

EXAMPLES:

I **asked to leave** the classroom.
I **asked the noisy students to leave** the classroom.

My little sister **begged to come** with us.
My friends **begged me to change** my mind.

I **chose to investigate** the case.
I **chose one of my colleagues to investigate** the case.

I **dared to go** out alone in the dark.
I **dared my sister to go** out alone in the dark.

They **expected to arrive** home early.
They **expected me to arrive** home early.

She **needs to clean** the house.
She **needs someone to clean** the house.

I **prefer to stay** at home tonight.
I **prefer you to stay** at home tonight.

She **promised not to be** late.
She **promised me not to be** late. (Anlamda bir değişme yok.)

The client **wished to see** the manager.
The client **wished me to inform** the manager about the case.

She **would like to study** abroad.
Her parents **would like her to study** abroad.

EXERCISE 13: Complete the following sentences with to do or doing.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1- I've finished <u>doing</u> it</p> <p>2- She decided <u>to do</u> it.</p> <p>3- I can't resist it.</p> <p>4- Did you promise it?</p> <p>5- They're failing it.</p> <p>6- You should quit it.</p> <p>7- Has he volunteered it?</p> <p>8- He won't postpone it.</p> <p>9- She recalled it.</p> <p>10- He fancies it.</p> <p>11- We're considering it.</p> <p>12- He doesn't mind it.</p> <p>13- He has denied it.</p> <p>14- He chose it.</p> <p>15- I admitted it.</p> <p>16- She could imagine it.</p> <p>17- Can you avoid it?</p> <p>18- I swore it.</p> <p>19- We were not trained it.</p> <p>20- It caused me it.</p> <p>21- Will they dare not it?</p> <p>22- She tolerates their it.</p> <p>23- How did he manage it?</p> <p>24- We discussed it.</p> <p>25- She elected it.</p> | <p>26- Has he demanded it?</p> <p>27- We've waited it.</p> <p>28- He struggles it.</p> <p>29- I wish it.</p> <p>30- They kept it.</p> <p>31- They encouraged him it.</p> <p>32- He didn't risk it.</p> <p>33- I pretended it.</p> <p>34- We forbade them it.</p> <p>35- He isn't prepared it.</p> <p>36- He resents it.</p> <p>37- Have they agreed it?</p> <p>38- She didn't threaten it.</p> <p>39- Everyone missed it.</p> <p>40- I'm practising it.</p> <p>41- He'd happened it.</p> <p>42- They've delayed it.</p> <p>43- We are employed it.</p> <p>44- He didn't deserve it.</p> <p>45- Will you appreciate it?</p> <p>46- They are warned not it.</p> <p>47- I don't anticipate it.</p> <p>48- She has urged them it.</p> <p>49- I ordered her not it.</p> <p>50- I was tempted it.</p> |
|---|---|

Just for Fun

BACK THROUGH THE SAME WAY

My neighbour asked me to help her get into her house because her young daughter had locked the door from the inside while she had been outside hanging clothes on the line.

The kitchen window was unlocked but could only be reached by ladder. When I finally climbed through, I had to clamber over a sink and the counter covered with dishes.

While the little girl stood there wide-eyed, I made my way through the house and opened the door.

When the mother entered, I headed for the window to close it.

"Oh," she said, "you don't have to go out in the same way."

(by Dan Epp from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 14: Complete the sentences using *gerund* or *infinitive* forms of the verbs given in parentheses.

- 1- It isn't worth (*waste*) your money (*join*) the club because you will be moving in two months' time.
- 2- I don't recall (*see*) a letter from you. Would you mind (*send*) a copy?
- 3- At our next meeting, we should discuss (*hire*) some more teachers (*meet*) the increasing demand this year.
- 4- All salesmen are required (*phone*) the secretary at certain intervals (*tell*) her where they are when they are out of the office.
- 5- It was my greatest wish (*live*) by the sea, but sometimes I miss (*go*) shopping in Oxford Street, London.
- 6- I think you should avoid (*eat*) spicy food while you feel unwell.
- 7- I usually enjoy (*watch*) a football match at the stadium, but it is so cold today that I have decided (*watch*) it on television.
- 8- The policeman ensured that they would endeavour (*catch*) the burglars who had broken into my flat.
- 9- After watching an interior design programme, I was tempted (*paint*) my bathroom dark purple, but my husband convinced me (*choose*) a lighter colour.
- 10- The US seem prepared (*bomb*) Iraq even if no other country agrees with this strategy.
- 11- He was born two miles from the stadium and always dreamt of (*play*) for West Bromwich Albion Football Club, and today he managed (*score*) their winning goal.
- 12- It's difficult (*understand*) why anyone would abandon their children.
- 13- May I suggest (*stop*) for a while (*have*) a rest as my ankle appears (*be*) sprained?
- 14- Although the rescue workers don't anticipate (*find*) any more survivors, they are still busy (*dig*) in the rubble.
- 15- Their aunt has promised (*take*) the children to the zoo, and I know they will appreciate (*have*) a day out.
- 16- I would like (*eat*) at Sol Restaurant as I've heard that it is really good.
- 17- Nobody expects you (*win*) the race, but they do want you (*do*) your best.
- 18- We had difficulty (*book*) a round of golf at the local club, so we decided (*visit*) the golf club in Church Stretton.
- 19- She felt under so much pressure that, at one time, she had contemplated (*quit*) her course, but in the end, she succeeded in (*graduate*) with honours.
- 20- Why don't we spend some of our holiday (*visit*) our relatives in Çeşme? I feel like (*relax*) by the sea for a change.
- 21- We are busy (*decorate*) at the moment and struggling (*finish*) it all before my sister-in-law comes to stay.
- 22- There's no point in (*tell*) her (*tidy*) her room now. It will be a mess again by this afternoon.
- 23- The building site manager admitted (*let*) the workmen construct the building without (*follow*) the health and safety procedures.
- 24- We have hired a van (*move*) our furniture to our new house.
- 25- I'm going to give up (*smoke*) because I'm considering (*enter*) for the London Marathon.
- 26- Can we afford (*stay*) for another week? It's really beautiful here.
- 27- I didn't hesitate (*accept*) the job. I've always wanted (*teach*) English to immigrants.
- 28- The coach won't tolerate his (*miss*) training sessions just because he believes himself (*be*) the best player in the team and irreplaceable.
- 29- The audience persuaded the band (*perform*) some more songs.
- 30- He is always boasting about his mountaineering skills, so we challenged him (*climb*) Mont Blanc in France.

2-4 GERUND or INFINITIVE

Bazı fiiller kendilerinden sonra hem gerund hem infinitive alabilirler. Bunların bir bölümünde, gerund ya da infinitive kullanılması anlam değişikliğine yol açmaz. Bir bölümünde ise anlam değişir.

a) Gerund or infinitive with no or little change in meaning

advise	cannot bear	encourage	intend	need	prefer
allow	continue	forbid	like	neglect	recommend
attempt	dislike	hate	love	permit	start
begin	dread				

NOTES:

Bu fiillerden *attempt, begin, cannot bear, continue, dislike, dread, hate, intend, like, love, neglect* ve *start* gerund ya da infinitive aldığı anda aralarında önemli bir fark yoktur.

I attempted **doing/to do** the job without getting any help.
 Just as I left the office, it began **raining/to rain**.
 I can't bear **listening/to listen to** that sort of music.
 After a brief interval, we continued **working/to work**.
 She dislikes **being told/to be told** what to do.
 I hate **washing/to wash** the dishes.
 They intend **moving/to move** into a bigger house.
 I like **walking/to walk**.
 She loves **playing/to play** with children.
 He neglected **informing/to inform** us about the case.
 I will start **studying/to study** as soon as the film is over.

Bu fiillerin kendileri sürerlilik bildiren tense'lerle kullanılmışsa, kendilerinden sonra infinitive alırlar. *

It **was beginning to rain** when I left the office.
 She **was still continuing to work** at the same company despite problems.

Bu fiillerden *advise, allow, encourage, forbid, permit* ve *recommend*, kendinden sonra indirect object (*him, them, etc.*) varsa infinitive, indirect object yoksa gerund alır.

I advise driving more slowly on this slippery road.
 I advise **you** to drive more slowly on this slippery road.

 I don't allow chewing gum during the class.
 I don't allow **my students** to chew gum during the class.

 I encourage speaking freely in the class.
 I encourage **my students** to speak freely in the class.

 The law forbids travelling without wearing a seat belt.
 The law forbids **us** to travel without wearing a seat belt.

 My mother doesn't permit smoking in our house.
 My mother doesn't permit **me** to smoke in our house.

 I recommended staying at an inexpensive hotel.
 I recommended **my brother** to stay at an inexpensive hotel.

* Bu fiillerden sadece *attempt, begin, continue* ve *start* sürerlilik bildiren tense'lerle kullanılır. Diğerleri kullanılmaz.

"Kendisi progressive bir tense ile kullanılmışsa devamında infinitive alır" kuralı da sadece bu fiiller için geçerlidir. Eğer bir fiil kendinden sonra sadece gerund alabiliyorsa, progressive tense'le bile kullanılsa, gerund değişmez.

I'm considering staying at home tonight

Bu kural (indirect object'den sonra infinitive gelmesi) sadece bu fiiller için geçerlidir. Kendinden sonra sadece gerund alan fiiller, nesne olsa bile, yine gerund alır.

I suggested going to an Italian restaurant for a change.
I suggested **their going** to an Italian restaurant for a change.

I don't understand not wanting to come with us.
I don't understand **him/his not wanting** to come with us.

Need fiili active cümlede kendinden sonra infinitive alır. Passive cümlede ise passive infinitive (to be done) ya da gerund (doing) alabilir.

I need to iron my shirt. (active)
My shirt **needs to be ironed/needs ironing**. (passive)

You need to repair the radio. (active)
The radio **needs to be repaired/needs repairing**. (passive)

Passive cümlelerin öznesi insan ise, genellikle passive infinitive kullanılır.

You need to help her. (active)
She **needs to be helped**. (passive)

I need to tell them the truth. (active)
They **need to be told the truth**. (passive)

Prefer fiilinin gerund ya da infinitive alınması, bir tercihten diğerine geçerken arada kullandığımız geçiş sözcüğüne bağlıdır. Eğer arada "to" kullanılıyorsa gerund, "**than**" ya da "**rather than**" kullanılıyorsa infinitive alır.

I prefer walking **to** running.
I prefer to walk **than** (to) run.

Eğer sadece tercihi belirtip cümleyi bitiriyorsak, genel anlamdaki tercihlerimiz için "**prefer doing**", spesifik tercihlerimiz için "**prefer to do**" kullanımı daha yaygındır. Spesifik tercihlerimiz için "**would prefer to do**" daha yaygın kullanılır.

Do you watch television very often?
No, I **prefer reading**. (I prefer to read.) (general)

Will you come for a walk with us?
I would prefer **to stay** at home. (specific)

b) Gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning

forget	mean (intend)	regret	try (make an effort)
remember	mean (result in, involve)	stop	try (experiment)

Forget ve remember, geçmişte yaptığımız bir işi daha sonra *unutmak, hatırlamak* anlamındaysa **gerund** alır. Yapmayı planladığımız ya da düşündüğümüz bir işi yapmayı *unutmak, hatırlamak* anlamındaysa **infinitive** alır.

- Do you **remember our being stuck** in the mud with the car last winter?
- Yes, I also **remember** very clearly **your losing** your temper.
- Really? What did I do?
- You kicked the car, and its rear fender dented.
- Oh, I'd **completely forgotten doing** that.

When I met him, I suddenly **remembered lending** him a large sum of money the previous month. When I asked for my money back he said he was sorry he had completely **forgotten borrowing** money from me.
(Önce ona para verdim. Daha sonra ona rastlayınca, ona para verdiğimi hatırladım. O ise benden para aldığını unuttu.)

- Please **remember (don't forget) to tell** him that I will be waiting at our usual cafe around 4 o'clock.
- Okay, I promise you. I won't **forget [will remember] to give** him your message.

Because I left home in a hurry, I **forgot to take** my purse with me.
(Cüzdanımı yanıma almayı unuttum. Yani yapmam gereken bir işi yapmadım.)

I usually **forget to lock** the door, but this morning I **remembered to lock** it/I didn't **forget to lock** it.
(Kapıyı kilitlemeyi hatırladım/unutmadım. Yani yapmam gereken bir işi yaptım.)

Mean, eğer *kastetmek, niyet etmek* anlamındaysa infinitive alır.

I don't mean **to hurt** you by criticising so severely, but it's for your own sake.

He had meant **to go** on a camping holiday this year, but I think his wife didn't agree.

Mean, *anlamına gelmek, demek* anlamındaysa gerund alır.

Being a parent means **having** a lot of responsibilities.

If we can't reach an agreement soon about where to have lunch, I'm afraid it will **mean wasting** our lunch break here in the office.

Regret, geçmişte yaptığımız ya da yapmadığımız bir işten dolayı *pişmanlık duymak* anlamındaysa gerund alır. Gerund'ın ifade ettiği eylem, pişman olma eyleminden daha önce gerçekleşmiş olduğu için **doing** yerine **having done** kullanabiliriz.

He regrets that he didn't attend university.
He regrets **not attending/not having attended** university.

She regretted that she hadn't listened to her mother's advice.
She regretted **not listening/not having listened** to her mother's advice.

She regrets that she bought an orange car.
She regrets **buying/having bought** an orange car.

Regret, yapmayı planladığımız bir işi yapamayacağımızı ifade ederken *"I'm sorry"* anlamında kullanılıyorsa infinitive alır. Bu anlamda **regret, tell, say, inform** gibi fiillerle birlikte çok sık kullanılır.

I **regret to tell** you that I can't come with you.
(I'm sorry to tell you that)

I **regret to inform** you that you couldn't get a pass grade.

Stop doing, *yapmakta olduğumuz bir işi durdurmak* anlamında kullanılır.

When I entered the classroom, the students **stopped chatting** among themselves. (They had been chatting before I came in.)

When some guests arrived after dinner, I **stopped studying**.

Stop to do, *bir şey yapmak için durmak* anlamında kullanılır. Burada "to" amaç bildirdiği için "stop to do" yerine **"stop in order to do"** da kullanabiliriz.

When the phone rang, I **stopped my work to/in order to answer** the phone.

When a loud noise was heard, everybody in the street **stopped to/in order to see** what had happened.

Bazen bu iki yapıyı bir arada kullanmamız gerekebilir:

Stop doing something to do something else

When the phone rang, I **stopped studying to/in order to** answer it.

When a student raised his hand, I **stopped lecturing to/in order to** listen to him.

Try, *çabalamak, çalışmak* anlamındaysa infinitive alır.

I **tried hard to catch** the train, but I couldn't.

She **tried to persuade** her father to let her go to the cinema.

I **tried to warn** you, but you were too busy to listen to me.

Try, bir yöntemin işe yarayıp yaramayacağını anlamak için **denemek** anlamında kullanılıyorsa, gerund alır.

Because it was very hot last night, I couldn't get to sleep.

I **tried opening** the window, but it didn't work. Then I took a cold shower. It worked!

- Take a tablet if you have a headache.
- I **tried taking** one, but it didn't help.
- Then, **try having** a rest. It may work.

EXERCISE 15: Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive forms of the verbs given in parentheses. In some sentences both are possible.

- 1- I'm going to my room (*read*) as I can't bear (*watch*) this terrible soap opera.
- 2- If you intend (*qualify*) as a doctor, you will have to work very hard.
- 3- Don't attempt (*stop*) me. I'm determined (*confront*) the boss directly about this.
- 4- The financial advisor recommended (*take*) insurance out to cover my bank loan in case I become seriously ill.
- 5- I suggested (*camp*), but the others insisted on (*stay*) in a hotel.
- 6- We continued (*receive*) threatening telephone calls, so we had our telephone number changed.
- 7- I prefer (*look*) after my daughter myself to (*send*) her to kindergarten, although I realise the importance of education.
- 8- Would you prefer (*walk*) along the beach after dinner or would you like (*go*) to a club?
- 9- The law forbids people (*use*) mobile phones while they are driving.
- 10- The management forbids (*use*) mobile phones in the office.
- 11- I recommend (*bring*) cigarettes with you from Turkey as they are very expensive in the UK.
- 12- The mail order company sent my cheque back to me as I had forgotten (*sign*) it.
- 13- Neil and Kameron began (*argue*) almost as soon as the meeting started.

- 14- I didn't mean (*upset*) Jan, but now I feel that I need (*apologise*) for mentioning her personal problems.
- 15- A: My son doesn't seem (*like*) vegetables.
B: Try (*give*) him a mixed meat and vegetable dish. That might work.
- 16- Those criminals really need (*punish*) properly; otherwise, they might be tempted (*do*) the same thing again.
- 17- He continued (*smoke*) even after his doctor had warned him (*not, do*) so.
- 18- The shirts aren't individually wrapped, and I distinctly remember (*write*) clear instructions on our order.
- 19- If you stop (*move*) your shoulders when you turn, you will find skiing much easier.
- 20- After about ten miles, Frank started (*worry*) about (*get*) lost, and so we stopped (*check*) our location on the map.
- 21- I need (*prepare*) some dough (*make*) some pizzas later.
- 22- I regret (*inform*) you that you haven't been chosen as one of our six finalists.
- 23- I try (*give*) my customers the best possible service, which avoids (*give*) them any reason to complain.
- 24- Because Simon's father doesn't allow him (*stay*) out late with us, he persuaded us (*play*) computer games at his house yesterday.
- 25- We can buy a motor home, but it will mean (*not, go*) out every Friday and (*cut*) down on luxuries.

2-5 INFINITIVE AFTER CERTAIN NOUNS

Infinitive, bazı isimlerden sonra gelerek, o ismi tanımlayan bir sıfat işlevini üstlenir. Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan isimler şunlardır:

ability	demand	failure	request
ambition	desire	offer	right
anxiety	determination	plan	scheme
attempt	eagerness	promise	willingness
decision	effort	refusal	wish

Not every person has the ability **to think logically**. Some people lack it totally.

His ambition **to become the top student in the class** made him ill.

My determination **to go on walking even in the rain** surprised them all.

His eagerness **to pass the exam** is at its peak these days.

Genellikle önllerinde bir süperlatif ile birlikte **time** ve **place*** gibi isimler de bu yapıyla yaygın olarak kullanılır.

The best time **to go on holiday** is Spring.

Tomorrow, I will have a lot of time **to deal with you**.

My favourite time **to walk** is early in the morning.

The best place **to fish** is just under the Bosphorus Bridge.

* Bu şekilde başka pek çok isim kullanılabilir: *the best restaurant to eat at, the cheapest hotel to stay at, the most difficult method to follow, etc.*

The first, the second, the next, the last, etc. gibi sıra sayıları da infinitive alabilir.

Do you know who the first person **to climb Mount Everest** was?

The last person **to leave home** should lock the door.
(Evden en son çıkan kişinin kapıyı kilitlemesi gerekir.)

She is always the last (person) **to come**.
(Her zaman en son gelen kişi odur.)

2-6 INFINITIVE AFTER CERTAIN ADJECTIVES

Kişinin duygu ya da tavrını ifade eden sıfatlardan sonra infinitive gelebilir.

I'm **sorry to hear** that your mother is ill.
I'm **glad to see** you here.

Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan sıfatlar şunlardır:

content	disgusted	determined	reluctant
delighted	disturbed	motivated	certain
glad	sad	prepared	likely
happy	sorry	ready	amazed
pleased	upset	willing	astonished
relieved	proud	afraid	surprised
lucky	ashamed	careful	shocked
fortunate	anxious	hesitant	stunned
disappointed	eager		

She is **hesitant to accept** their job offer.
I'm **reluctant to go** with them.
I was **surprised to see** Jane at the party.
She was **determined to have** a university education.
I was **relieved to get** the news that they didn't get injured in the accident.
She was **disappointed not to pass** the exam.
She was **ashamed not to be able to pass** the exam after so many private lessons.

Bu sıfatların bir bölümünü daha önce **adjective + preposition** biçiminde görmüştük. Eğer sıfattan sonra bir preposition kullanılmışsa, preposition'dan sonra gelen yapının **gerund** olmasına dikkat ediniz.

She was proud **to be** the top student in the class.
She was proud **of being** the top student in the class.

She was ashamed **to have made** such rude remarks.
She was ashamed **of having made** such rude remarks.

I was surprised **to see** him there.
I was surprised **at his being** there.

Adjective + infinitive, daha çok bir **that-clause** ya da **when-clause**'u kısaltarak ifade etmek biçiminde kullanılır.

She was disgusted **when she saw** the kitchen in such a mess.
She was disgusted **to see** the kitchen in such a mess.
(Mutfağı pislik içinde görünce iğrendi.)

She was disappointed **that she didn't get** the job.
She was disappointed **not to get** the job.

Bu kısaltmayı yaparken, temel cümle ile yan cümlelerin öznesinin aynı olmasına dikkat ediniz. Eğer özneler aynı değil ise, **passive infinitive** kullanarak yine aynı anlamı verebiliriz.

She was disappointed that **they** didn't give her the job.

She was disappointed **not to be given the job**.

She was happy that **they** promoted her.

She was happy **to be promoted**.

EXERCISE 16 : Change the following statements as shown in the examples.

Examples: They were delighted when they heard about their son's success.
They were delighted to hear about their son's success.

He was determined that he wouldn't fail the exam again.

He was determined not to fail the exam again.

- 1- She was upset that she wasn't allowed to explain the truth.
She was upset
- 2- It is likely that America will bomb Iraq.
America is likely
- 3- It was fortunate that she didn't injure her eye.
She was fortunate
- 4- It seems certain that he'll miss the next game due to his injury.
He seems certain
- 5- We were shocked when we saw the extent of the damage.
We were shocked
- 6- We are sorry that we don't have a product to suit your needs.
We are sorry
- 7- They were relieved when they reached their destination.
They were relieved
- 8- I was amazed that I was contacted by a school friend that I hadn't seen for twenty-eight years.
I was amazed
- 9- She was determined that she would become the town's first female fire fighter..
She was determined
- 10- It was lucky that he wasn't scarred permanently.
He was lucky

2-7 PASSIVE INFINITIVE AND PAST INFINITIVE

Infinitive in passive biçimi **to be done** şeklinde ifade edilir.

I don't want you **to order** me what to do.

I don't want **to be ordered** what to do.

I didn't expect she would invite me to her wedding.

I didn't expect **to be invited** to her wedding.

(Onun düğününe davet **edileceğimi** ummuyordum.)

Infinitive'in past biçimi **to have done**, passive past biçimi ise **to have been done** şeklinde ifade edilir. Infinitive'in ifade ettiği eylemi yüklemiden daha önce gerçekleşmişse, past infinitive kullanmamız gerekir.

Past infinitive özellikle *seem, appear, pretend* gibi fiillerle; *lucky, fortunate, happy, pleased, content, likely* gibi sıfatlarla çok sık kullanılır.

I'm happy that I **passed** the exam.

I'm happy **to have passed** the exam.

(I passed the exam sometime before now, and now I'm happy.)

She is fortunate that **she received** a good education.

She is fortunate **to have received** a good education.

It seems that you **have passed** the exam.

You seem **to have passed** the exam.

It appears that she **told** a lie.

She appears **to have told** a lie.

It seems that they **were surprised** at the news.

They seem **to have been surprised** at the news.

(Habere şaşırmış gibi görünüyorlar.)

To do/to be done ile **to have done/to have been done** arasındaki farkı görmek için şu cümleleri inceleyelim:

She is fortunate that she **will study** abroad.

She is fortunate **to study** abroad.

(Yurt dışında öğrenim **göreceği** için şanslı.)

She is fortunate that she **studied** abroad.

She is fortunate **to have studied** abroad.

(Yurt dışında öğrenim **gördüğü** için şanslı.)

She is lucky that she **will be sent** abroad.

She is lucky **to be sent** abroad.

She is lucky that she **was sent** abroad.

She is lucky **to have been sent** abroad.

It seems that he **works** very hard all the time.

He seems **to work** very hard all the time.

It seems that he **worked** very hard yesterday.

He seems **to have worked** very hard yesterday.

It's likely that she **is** at home now.

She is likely **to be** at home now.

It's likely that she **was** at home then.
She is likely **to have been** at home then.

It seems he **is given** pay rises regularly.
He seems **to be given** pay rises regularly.

It seems he **was given** a pay rise last month.
He seems **to have been given** a pay rise last month.

Seem, appear ve pretend fiillerini present progressive infinitive (*to be doing*) ve past progressive infinitive (*to have been doing*) ile de kullanabiliriz.

It seems that he **is working** hard these days.
He seems **to be working** hard these days.

Let's not talk about it in front of Peter.
He pretends **not to be listening** to us, but in fact he is.

It appears that they **are waiting** for us.
They appear **to be waiting** for us.

It appears that they **have been waiting** for us for a long time.
They appear **to have been waiting** for us for a long time.

Tell, order, ask, request, etc. gibi pek çok fiilden sonra past infinitive kullanılmaz. Çünkü bu tür fiillerle infinitive, yüklemiden sonra gerçekleşecek bir eylemi ifade eder.

I **asked** my friends **not to make** so much noise.
I **told** the children **to be** careful while crossing the street.
He **told me to be** there on time.
(Bana vaktinde orada olmamı söyledi.) (Daha sonra **yapacağım** bir işi söyledi.)

EXERCISE 17 : Complete the sentences with **simple infinitive (active or passive), past infinitive (active or passive) or progressive infinitive**.

- 1- He was fortunate (*not, trample*) to death by the hysterical crowd during last weekend's fire at the stadium.
- 2- He claimed (*not, inform*) about the meeting and demanded (*know*) the reason for this.
- 3- To his doctor, he claimed (*follow*) the strict diet since his last visit, but his doctor wasn't convinced as his condition hadn't improved.
- 4- Although negotiations are still continuing, the fire fighters are almost certain (*give*) a pay rise soon.
- 5- This envelope appears (*open*) by someone already.
- 6- Are they likely (*reject*) our proposal at this afternoon's meeting?
- 7- I was pleased (*give*) the chance to manage my own project and also glad (*accomplish*) it so successfully.
- 8- Mum seems content (*stay*) at home with the children today.
Listen, she is telling them about her youth.
- 9- They are pretending (*wrestle*) at the moment. Look! If they were really bouncing on each other, they would really be hurt.
- 10- You're lucky (*not, attend*) the concert. The band were awful.

2-8 INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE: IN ORDER TO

Amaç bildiren bir yapı olarak **in order to do** yerine sadece **to do** kullanabiliriz. Olumsuz ifadelerde "**in order not to do**" kullanılır.

I will go shopping because I want to buy some vegetables.
I will go shopping **to buy/in order to buy** some vegetables.

I get up early because I don't want to be late for work.
I get up early **in order not to be** late for work.

I went to the bookstore because I wanted to buy a book.
I went to the bookstore **to buy/in order to buy** a book.

To do/in order to do ile **for doing**'in kullanımı arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz. Bir insanın bir eylemi yapmadaki amacını ifade etmek istiyorsak **to do/in order to do** kullanılır. Bir nesnenin (bir alet, makina vb.) ne işe yaradığını, ne amaçla kullanıldığını ifade etmek istiyorsak **be used for doing** ya da **be used to do/in order to do** kullanılır. Eğer bir nesnenin ne işe yaradığını ifade ediyor, ancak cümlede "**be used**" kullanmıyorsak, sadece "**for doing**" kullanılır.

You have to use an axe **to chop/in order to chop** wood.
An axe is used **for chopping/to chop** wood.
An axe is a tool **for chopping** wood.

You have to use a spanner **to fasten/in order to fasten** bolts.
A spanner is used **for fastening/to fasten** bolts.
A spanner is a tool **for fastening** bolts.

Ancak, belli bir olayda (specific) bir nesnenin ne amaçla kullanıldığını ifade ederken sadece **to do** kullanılır.

Detergent is used **for cleaning/to clean** dirty things. (general)
A lot of detergent was used **to clean** the house. (specific)

Wax is used **for polishing/to polish** surfaces.
A special kind of wax was used **to polish** the car.

İnsanın bir eylemi yapmadaki amacını ifade ederken fiil değil de **isim** kullanıyorsak, **for + a noun** kullanılır.

I went to the bookstore **to buy a book**.
I went to the bookstore **for a book**.

She usually goes to the library **to do her homework**.
She usually goes to the library **for her homework**.

He will go to Ankara **to attend a conference**.
He will go to Ankara **for a conference**.

EXERCISE 18 : Complete the sentences with **to do, for doing** or **for + a noun** using the words given in parentheses. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

- 1- It is confusing with all these lines on the sports hall floor, but the white lines are and the yellow lines are (*badminton matches/basketball games*)
- 2- The white lines on the floor are used badminton. (*play*)
- 3- They have used different coloured lines (*distinguish*) between the badminton court and the basketball court.
- 4- Our house is quite old and it has a coal shed, but these days, we have central heating, so the shed is used our lawn mower and bicycles in.
- 5- Our flat is comfortable, but I really wish I had a storeroom (*our bicycles*)
- 6- He was sent to jail (*burglary*)
- 7- He was sent to jail an old lady of her purse. (*rob*)
- 8- The red fire extinguisher shouldn't be used out electrical fires. (*put*)
- 9- A cardboard clock with movable hands is good children how to tell the time. (*teach*)
- 10- A duplicating machine is a device copies of a document. (*make*)

2-9 INFINITIVE WITH TOO AND ENOUGH

Too + adjective/adverb ve **adjective/adverb + enough** yapıları kendilerinden sonra infinitive alır.

This box is **too heavy**. Nobody can carry it.
This box is too heavy **to carry**.
(Bu kutu taşınamayacak kadar ağır.)

İkinci cümlelerin sonunda yüklem nesnesi durumunda olan "it" sözünün "too"lu cümlede kullanılmadığına dikkat ediniz. Bu cümlede infinitive, passive yapıda bulunmadığı halde, cümlelerin anlamı passive'dir. Bu nedenle iki cümleyi birleştirdiğimizde, yüklem nesnesi özne durumuna geçmiştir (This box). Bu cümlede eylemi yapmanın kimin için zor, kolay, vb. olduğunu ifade etmek için **for + noun/pronoun** kullanabiliriz. Bu durumda cümleyi Türkçe'ye active olarak çeviririz.

This box is too heavy. I can't carry it.
This box is too heavy **for me** to carry.
(Bu kutu benim taşıyamayacağım kadar ağır.)

Too + adjective/adverb kalıbı yapı olarak olumlu olmasına rağmen anlamca olumsuzdur.

It's **too late to go** out. (Dışarı çıkılamayacak kadar geç oldu.)
She is **too young to get married**. (Evlenecek kadar küçük.)
He spoke **too quietly to hear**. (Duyulamayacak kadar yavaş konuştu.)
She is **too young to understand** this situation.
(Bu durumu anlayamayacak kadar küçük.)

Adjective/adverb + enough, olumlu cümlede kullanıldığı zaman, eylemin yapabileceğimiz ölçülerde olduğunu ifade eder.

This box is light. Anyone can carry it.
This box is **light enough to carry**.
(Bu kutu taşınabilecek kadar hafif.)
This box is light. I can carry it.
This box is light enough **for me to carry**.
(Bu kutu benim taşıyabileceğim kadar hafif.)

This jug isn't big. It can't hold two litres of water.
This jug isn't **big enough to hold** two litres of water.
(Bu sürahi iki litre su alacak kadar büyük değil.)

The speaker didn't speak clearly. We couldn't understand him.
The speaker didn't speak **clearly enough for us to understand**.
(Konuşmacı bizim anlayabileceğimiz kadar net konuşmadı.)

Too ile ifade ettiğimiz bir cümleyi, kullanılan sıfatın ya da zarfın **zıt anlamlısını** kullanarak, olumsuz bir cümlede **enough**'la da verebiliriz.

She is **too young** to get married.
(Evlenecek kadar küçük.)
She **isn't old enough** to get married.
(Evlenecek kadar büyük değil.)

The car is **too small** to take five people.
(Araba beş kişiyi alamayacak kadar küçük.)
The car **isn't big enough** to take five people.
(Araba beş kişiyi alacak kadar büyük değil.)

Enough, bir sıfat ya da zarftan sonra (*strong enough, rich enough, etc.*) bir isimden önce gelir:*

She is not **experienced enough** to do this job.
She doesn't have **enough experience** to do this job.

I'm **courageous enough** to talk back to him.
I have **enough courage** to talk back to him.

Yüklerin nesnesinin kendine ait bir preposition'ı varsa, **too** ya da **enough** ile kurulmuş cümlelerin sonunda o preposition kullanılır.

This knife is blunt. We can't cut this meat **with it**.

This knife is too blunt to cut this meat **with**.

Is this chair strong? Can I stand **on it**?

Is **this chair** strong enough for me to stand **on**?

EXERCISE 19 : Combine the two sentences using **too** or **enough**.

- 1- I was annoyed. I couldn't speak to my brother.
I
- 2- She isn't talented. She can't play any classical music.
She
- 3- It's hot. We can put the inflatable swimming pool out in the garden.
It
- 4- He is excited. He won't be able to concentrate on his school work.
He
- 5- Last summer, I was busy. I couldn't take a holiday.
Last summer, I
- 6- The dog isn't tame. It shouldn't be stroked.
The dog
- 7- Are you sure he is honest? Can he be left in charge of your market stall?
Are you sure he?
- 8- It is cold. I can't sit outside for long.
It
- 9- The job is not well-paid. It isn't worth risking his life in such dangerous work conditions.
The job
- 10- He is too corrupt. The public can't respect him.
He

EXERCISE 20 : Write synonymous sentences for the given ones.

Example: They are too cowardly to defend themselves. (*enough*)
They aren't brave enough to defend themselves.

- 1- Grandmother is too ill to travel. (*enough*)
Grandmother
- 2- He is too conceited to consider that he might not be chosen. (*enough*)
He
- 3- This card isn't thin enough to feed through our office printer. (*too*)
This card
- 4- He didn't hit the ball hard enough for it to reach the boundary. (*too*)
He
- 5- This material isn't tough enough to be used for making a tent. (*too*)
This material

2-10 VERBS OF PERCEPTION

See, hear, watch, feel, etc. gibi duyu fiilleri kendinden sonraki fiili iki şekilde alır: gerund ya da fiilin yalın hali.

Eğer bir eylemin oluşunu baştan sona görmüşsek, izlemişsek, fiilin yalın hali kullanılır. Devam etmekte olan bir eylemi görmüşsek gerund kullanılır. Şimdi şu iki cümleyi inceleyelim.

Yesterday, I took my son to the park. There, I sat on a park bench and watched my son **play** with other children. (Oğlumun oyun oynamasını baştan sona izledim.)

When I looked out of the window, I saw some children **playing** in the street. (Çocukların oynama eylemi devam ediyordu. Ben onları bir an gördüm. Oynamaya başladıkları zamanı görmedim.)

He unlocked the safe and took some money. I saw this. I saw him **unlock** the safe and **take** some money.
(Kasayı açıp biraz para aldığını gördüm.)

see someone do something

When I entered the room, he was taking some money out of the safe. I saw this.
I saw him **taking** some money out of the safe.
(Onu, kasadan para alırken gördüm.)

see someone doing something

Bu kullanımlar özellikle *see, hear, watch, listen to, feel* ve *observe* fiilleriyle yaygındır. Çoğu zaman, gerund ya da fiilin yalın halini kullanmak anlamı pek etkilemez.

When I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night, I felt the ground **shake/shaking**.
Yesterday, I saw him **run/running** down the street.

Smell, find ve **catch** fiilleriyle sadece gerund kullanılır.

When I entered the house, I could **smell** something **burning**.
When I got home, I **found** my son **sleeping**.
He had given up smoking, but last night, I **caught** him **smoking** on the balcony.

Passive cümlede gerund kullanımı aynı kalır. Ancak fiilin yalın hali, passive cümlede **to+infinitive** biçimine dönüşür.

Someone **saw** the missing child **walking** along the river.
The missing child **was seen walking** along the river.

They last **saw** him **driving** downtown late last night.
He **was last seen driving** downtown late last night.

Someone **saw** him **leave** the building hurriedly.
He **was seen to leave** the building hurriedly.

They clearly **saw** him **steal** the watch.
He **was clearly seen to steal** the watch.

EXERCISE 21: Supply the correct form of the verbs given in parentheses. In some sentences more than one answer is possible.

- 1- What are you eating? I heard you (*open*) the refrigerator.
- 2- While I was waiting in the queue in a shop, I noticed a man (*put*) a bag of sweets into his bag. I'm sure he was stealing them.
- 3- When the area manager came to check on the security guards, he found them in the basement (*play*) cards for money.
- 4- We live close to a large brewery, and most days, we can smell the beer (*brew*) It isn't a particularly unpleasant smell, though.
- 5- I listened to my brother and cousins (*discuss*) fishing for a while and then offered to make them some tea.
- 6- We stayed in the fishing village of Honfleur, France, and over the summer, we watched the fishermen (*bring*) in their catches of langoustine and prawns.
- 7- The boys were observed (*smoke*) and (*drink*) in the graveyard by the vicar's wife. How could they be so disrespectful?
- 8- The man was caught (*smuggle*) a gun onto the plane in his bag and was arrested by the Swedish police immediately.
- 9- The player was definitely seen (*thrust*) his elbow into the opposition player's face.
- 10- Our garden bounds a hospital for mental patients, and sometimes, we can hear patients (*scream*) in distress.

Just for Fun

WAVE

While honeymooning in Hawaii, a couple decided one morning to take a photograph of themselves standing on a beautiful beach. Setting their camera timer, they quickly climbed on some rocks. They faced the camera, put their lips together and held the pose, waiting for the camera to click.

At that moment, they heard people yelling, "Wave, wave." Embarrassed, they stopped kissing and began waving to the camera --- just as a big wave hit them from behind and completely drenched them.

(by Lina Debbini from Reader's Digest)

2-11 INFINITIVE WITHOUT "TO" AFTER "LET" AND "HELP"

Let'den sonra infinitive "to" almadan gelir.

I will let you **go** when you have finished your work.
They didn't let me **explain** my excuse.
Don't let him **start** smoking at such an early age.
Will you let your daughter **stay** out so late?

Help'den sonra infinitive yalın haliyle ya da "to" alarak kullanılır.

Will you please help me **lay/to lay** the table?
I helped my mother **clean/to clean** the house.
Talking to a native English speaker will help you **improvẽ/to improve** your English.
When I got lost in the country, a villager helped me **find/to find** my way.

2-12 CERTAIN VERBS + NOUN/PRONOUN + INFINITIVE

Bu gruptaki fiiller, daha çok kendilerinden sonra bir **that-clause** alırlar. Ancak bu fiilleri **verb+noun/pronoun+infinitive** kalıbıyla kullanmak da mümkündür. Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller şunlardır:

acknowledge	find	believe	suppose	imagine
guess	calculate	know	assume	judge
consider	maintain	declare	discover	proclaim
reckon	estimate	take (presume)	fancy	prove
see	understand	think	feel	show

I believe that he is the best of you all. I consider that he has a lot of money.
I believe him **to be** the best of you all. I consider him **to have** a lot of money.

We know that he is an honest man.
We know him **to be** an honest man.

Örneklerden de anlaşılacağı gibi, bu yapı ile kullanabileceğimiz infinitive genellikle **to be** ve **to have** fiilleridir. Bu fiillerin yanı sıra, "know, like, love, etc." gibi nonprogressive fiiller de kullanılabilir.

Think, estimate ve **presume** fiillerinin bu biçimde kullanılmaları çok enderdir. Ancak passive cümlede yaygın olarak kullanılırlar.*

They think that the new secretary is very able. They estimate that the box weighs about 5 kg.
It is thought that the new secretary is very able. It is estimated that the box weighs about 5 kg.
The new secretary **is thought to be** very able. The box **is estimated to weigh** about 5 kg.

* Bu konuyu 4. sayımızda Passive konusunu işlerken ayrıntılı olarak görmüştük.

EXERCISE 22 : Change the clause into an infinitive phrase as shown in the example.

Examples: We believe that she is the most experienced professor on the subject of Macedonia.
 We believe her to be the most experienced professor on the subject of Macedonia.
 It is proclaimed that the new schedule will improve productivity.
 The new schedule is proclaimed to improve productivity.

- 1- It is assumed that the Moroccan is a member of the extremist terrorist organisation.
 The Moroccan
- 2- We found that the additional attractions at the Commonwealth Games were extremely well organised.
 We found
- 3- Before I started my course, I imagined that Psychology would be more interesting than it actually is.
 Before I started my course, I imagined
- 4- Because of the crowd around him, I took it that he was the film star that everyone had been talking about.
 Because of the crowd around him, I took
- 5- The other managers judged that he was negligent in his duties.
 The other managers judged
- 6- The building was condemned because it was proved that its foundations were unsafe.
 The building was condemned because its foundations
- 7- Because of the rise in street crime connected with drug dealing, the government declared that action against repeating street offenders was a priority for 2002.
 Because of the rise in street crime connected with drug dealers, the government declared
- 8- Many people consider that hunting with dogs is barbaric and inhumane.
 Many people consider
- 9- It is estimated that, at the time of the accident, he was travelling at 100mph.
 He was estimated
- 10- I believe that a teaching job is more rewarding than a sales job.
 I believe

2-13 INFINITIVE AFTER QUESTION WORDS

Soru sözcüğüyle ya da whether ile başlayan noun clause'ları, belli koşulları göz önüne alarak **question word + infinitive** biçiminde kısaltabiliriz.*

She can't decide what she should do.
 She can't decide **what to do.**

Can you tell me where I can buy cheap but fresh fruit?
 Can you tell me **where to buy cheap but fresh fruit?**

I don't know whether I should come with you or stay home.
 I don't know **whether to come with you or (to) stay home.**

2-14 CAUSATIVES

Türkçe karşılığı **ettirgen çatı** olan **causative**, İngilizcede **have**, **get** ve **make** fiilleriyle elde edilir. Üçü de anlamca birbirine yakın olmalarına rağmen, aralarında küçük farklar vardır.

- a) **Have:** Daha çok kişinin doğal görevi olan bir işi yaptırmak anlamında kullanılır: *tamirciye araba tamir ettirmek, terziye elbise diktirmek vb. gibi.*

Yesterday, I **had the mechanic repair** my car.
 I **will have the plumber fix** the leak tomorrow.
 I **have had my tailor make** a wonderful dress.
 (Terzime harika bir elbise diktirdim.)

have somebody do something

Ancak, bu tür cümlelerde genellikle işi yapan kişi değil, işin yapılması önemlidir. Bu durumda, işi yapan kişiyi belirtmeden direk yapılan işi ifade edebiliriz.

Yesterday, I **had my car repaired** (by the mechanic.)
 I **will have the leak fixed** tomorrow (by the plumber.)
 I **have had a wonderful dress made** (by my tailor.)
 (Harika bir elbise diktirdim.)

have something done (by someone)

b) **Get:** Birini ikna ederek bir iş yaptırmak anlamını ifade eder.

My mother is a good tailor, but she doesn't sew any more.
 I want to **get her to make** me a dress for my graduation ball.
 Yesterday, I **got my friend to write** a composition for me.
 She is rather lazy. She always **gets her sister to clean** their room.
 (Odalarını her zaman kızkardeşine temizletir.)

get somebody to do something

İşi yapan kişiyi belirtmeden, yapılan işi ifade ederken,

get something done (by someone)

kalıbı kullanılır.

Get something done ile **have something done** arasında bir fark yoktur ve birbirinin yerine kullanılabilirler.

I want to **get a dress made** for my graduation ball.
 I **got a composition written** for me (by my friend.)
 She always **gets their room cleaned** by her sister.

c) **Make:** Birine zorlama ile bir iş yaptırmak anlamını ifade eder.

I **made my son do** his homework before he went outside to play. (I forced him to do...)
 The film **made us laugh** a lot. (Film bizi çok güldürdü.)
 His broken leg **made him stay** in bed for a month.

make somebody do something

Make'in passive biçimi, **get** ve **have**'in passive biçiminden (*get/have something done*) farklıdır. Passive anlam için make'in kendisi passive'e dönüştürülür.

The film made **me** cry. (active)
 I **was made to cry** by the film. (passive)
 His friends made **him** laugh during the class. (active)
 He **was made to laugh** by his friends during the class. (passive)

be made to do something (by someone)

Make + noun/pronoun kalıbından sonra, fiil kullanmadan direk sıfat da gelebilir. Bu kullanım **get** ve **have** ile mümkün değildir.

His coming late made me feel angry.
 His coming late **made me angry**.
 Her strange behaviour makes everybody feel surprised.
 Her strange behaviour **makes everybody surprised**. (*surprised* burada bir sıfattır.)
 The good news made me feel relieved.
 The good news **made me relieved**. (*relieved* burada bir sıfattır.)

- d) **Have** fiilini bazı passive cümlelerin ifade ettiği anlamı vermek için de kullanabiliriz.

He **had his wallet stolen** on the train on his way to Ankara.
(Ankara'ya giderken trende cüzdanını çaldırdı.)

His wallet **was stolen** on the train on his way to Ankara.
(Ankara'ya giderken trende cüzdanı çalındı.)

Bu iki cümle yapı olarak farklı olmalarına karşın, aynı anlamı ifade etmektedir.

They **had their house broken into** last week.
Their house **was broken into** last week.

You might **have your hair harmed** while getting it permed.
Your hair **might be harmed** while it is being permed.

Just for Fun

GOT IT DONE

Our neighbour Mary was bending over in a lawn chair and trimming the edge of her walk. While we talked, another neighbour, Lloyd, came over and also began to watch. "Mary," he said, "you're never going to get the trimming done sitting in a chair like that." "Oh yes, I am," she replied. "Mary," Lloyd repeated, "you can't get it done that way." "Yes, I can," Mary said. Getting exasperated watching her, Lloyd got down on his hands and knees and said, "Here, Mary, give me those clippers," and she started with the trimming. "See," said Mary. "I told you I would get the trimming done sitting in this chair!"

(by Pam Rhyne from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 23: Supply the correct form of the verb given in parentheses.

- 1- We had all our windows (*break*) during the riots.
- 2- When he needs to get a drink, he usually has another market stall trader (*serve*) any customers for him while he is in the cafe.
- 3- The captain made the soldiers (*run*) another five miles.
- 4- Forcing your son to eat cabbage won't make him (*like*) it. Why don't you try mixing it with some meat?
- 5- Why don't you have a photographer (*take*) photographs at your wedding? They will look more professional than any I could take.
- 6- She has had her eyebrows (*shape*) by a beautician. Don't you think she looks older?
- 7- Don't tell me about your new car. You are making me (*feel*) envious.
- 8- You should get your leg (*examine*) by a doctor. It looks serious.
- 9- He is going to get a professional (*advise*) him on his golf swing.
- 10- I don't have time to clean the car, so I think I'll have to get it (*do*) by a car cleaning company.

EXERCISE 24: Fill in the blanks in the passages below with the correct choice.

The modern game of field hockey, (1) for men or women, is played by two 11-member teams (2) sticks with a crook at the striking end. The object is (3) a ball into the opponent's goal. The playing field is 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, and the most common playing surface is grass. (4) all international matches are required (5) on artificial turf. The goals at each end are 7 feet high and 12 feet wide, and the shooting circle is a semicircle centered on and 16 yards from the goal. The stick has one flat and one rounded side, and the ball must be hit with the flat side.

- 1- A) both B) whether
C) either D) just
E) even
- 2- A) used B) to have used
C) being used D) to be using
E) using
- 3- A) being hit B) hit
C) to hit D) to be hit
E) having hit

4-

- A) However B) So that
C) No matter D) Although
E) Therefore

5-

- A) to be played B) to play
C) played D) playing
E) being played

One of the first modern theories of learning is learning by association. For example, a baby is uncomfortable and begins (6) The mother picks the baby up (7) it. The baby learns to associate crying with (8) up and will therefore cry whenever it wants (9) up even if there is no discomfort. This is called learning by stimulus-response association. The sight of the mother is called the stimulus, the crying is called the response, and the act of picking the child up is called the reward, or the reinforcement. It is the reward that makes the baby (10) to use crying.

6-

- A) cry B) cried
C) being cried D) having cried
E) to cry

7-

- A) comforting B) having comforted
C) comforted D) comfort
E) to comfort

8-

- A) being picked B) picking
C) to pick D) having picked
E) to be picked

9-

- A) to have picked B) picking
C) to be picked D) being picked
E) to pick

10-

- A) learning B) learn
C) to learn D) learnt
E) having learnt

I had finished (11) some shopping, and was on my way out of the department store when I noticed an extremely untidy man in a worn jacket (12) towards me. Obviously, he was trying (13) my attention. (14) by handout artists or talkative drunks many times before, I hurried on out to my car. It was only after I got home that I noticed my wallet was missing. Three days later it arrived in the mail, minus a single dollar bill, and with a note (15) "I charged you \$1 for postage and snobbery."

11-

- A) to do B) done
C) doing D) having done
E) to be doing

12-

- A) to be hurrying B) hurried
C) to hurry D) being hurried
E) hurrying

13-

- A) attracting B) to attract
C) attract D) attracted
E) being attracted

14-

- A) To be teased B) Having teased
C) Teasing D) To be teasing
E) Having been teased

15-

- A) to be said B) said
C) having said D) saying
E) being said

(16) haphazardly in an old tower in St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1416, Poggio Bracciolini, a resident of Florence, Italy, uncovered a copy of one of the great works of ancient Rome, the 'Institutio oratorio' (The Training of an Orator) of Quintilian. Although Quintilian was mainly a teacher of Latin rhetoric — the ability (17) well in public — his book contains one of the clearest and most thoughtful educational theories ever published. He viewed schooling as character training (18) students for life. He advised teachers (19) their methods according to the abilities and personalities of pupils. While (20) competence in speaking, he wanted most of all to produce citizens who could participate capably in public life.

- 16- A) Searching B) To be searching
C) Being searched D) To search
E) To have searched
- 17- A) spoken B) to speak
C) speaking D) speak
E) having spoken
- 18- A) equipped B) being equipped
C) equip D) having equipped
E) to equip

- 19- A) to vary B) varying
C) to be varied D) vary
E) varied
- 20- A) being stressed B) stressed
C) stressing D) to stress
E) to be stressing

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

- 1- It was his own fault, but I couldn't help sorry for him.
A) feel B) to feel
C) having felt D) feeling
E) to have felt
(ÖYS 1989)
- 2- The medical authorities warned everyone the water without first it.
A) had drunk/being boiled
B) to drink/having boiled
C) drank/having had to boil
D) drinking/having to boil
E) not to drink/boiling
(ÖYS 1990)
- 3- Most people talk too much and don't realize how important is.
A) have to listen B) to be listened
C) have listened D) listening
E) to be listening
(ÖYS 1991)
- 4- If you've finished the dictionary, I'd like it.
A) use/to have borrowed
B) to use/borrowing
C) to have used/having borrowed
D) having used/borrow
E) using/to borrow
(ÖYS 1992)
- 5- Would you mind ?
A) that I am reading aloud
B) what causes you a lot of trouble
C) explaining it once again, please
D) to bring the books back by tomorrow
E) how much you spent on accommodation
(ÖYS 1993)

- 6- She didn't mind her hair wet in the rain.
A) get B) to get
C) in getting D) to have got
E) getting
(ÖYS 1995)
- 7- The child was naturally very upset when he saw his new ball out to sea.
A) having carried B) to have carried
C) being carried D) to be carried
E) carrying
(ÖYS 1996)
- 8- Orphan elephants need the same companionship as they from their mothers in the wild.
A) to have given/had received
B) to be given/would have received
C) having given/will be receiving
D) to have been given/would receive
E) being given/are receiving
(YDS 2003)
- 9- The first people non-stop round the world captain James Gallagher and his crew.
A) to have flown/have been
B) being flown/are
C) to fly/were
D) to be flying/had been
E) having been flown/will be
(YDS 2003)

TEST YOURSELF 1

- 1- some abbreviated notes on record cards, you can revise your German grammar wherever you are.
 A) By writing B) Being written
 C) To be writing D) To have written
 E) For writing

- 2- Easter Island is known hundreds of gigantic stone statues dating from ancient times.
 A) to have B) to be having
 C) having D) having had
 E) have had

- 3- I'm afraid I wasn't standing close enough what he was wearing.
 A) to be seen B) seeing
 C) having seen D) to see
 E) being seen

- 4- I would rather our daughter into an official university residence, but she wants a flat with her friends.
 A) to move/to have shared
 B) to have moved/having shared
 C) to be moving/sharing
 D) having moved/shared
 E) moved/to share

- 5- I've tried to discourage her the disadvantages, but she is adamant.
 A) being explained
 B) to have explained
 C) by explaining
 D) for explaining
 E) to be explaining

- 6- The manager told us offices until next week.
 A) having delayed/move
 B) delaying/to move
 C) have delayed/moved
 D) to delay/moving
 E) to be delaying/to be moving

- 7- We were surprised when we won the game so easily because, judging from their reputation, we had assumed them unbeatable.
 A) were being B) have been
 C) having been D) were
 E) to be

- 8- She was tempted the temporary job in Australia, but was reluctant her permanent position in Turkey.
 A) to be accepting/having quit
 B) to accept/to quit
 C) accepting/quitting
 D) to have accepted/to have quit
 E) accepted/quit

- 9- My son keeps me as he comes home late although I've warned him many times so.
 A) to be disobeying/to do
 B) disobeying/not to do
 C) disobey/not doing
 D) to disobey/to be doing
 E) having disobeyed/not do

- 10- There's no point lots of food as we are planning away for the weekend.
 A) having bought/going
 B) to buy/to have gone
 C) in buying/to go
 D) being bought/to be going
 E) for buying/having gone

- 11- Our failure a profit at the event resulted in our future performances.
 A) to make/to cancel
 B) making/cancelling
 C) making/to cancel
 D) to make/cancelling
 E) having made/cancel

- 12- It will take too much time the booklet for everyone now. I'll send you a copy after the meeting.
 A) photocopying
 B) having photocopied
 C) to photocopy
 D) being photocopied
 E) photocopied

13- His lawyer appears quite confident that he can succeed him innocent.

- A) being/to have proved
- B) having been/having proved
- C) being/for proving
- D) to have been/to prove
- E) to be/in proving

14- I was angry with my younger sister as I caught her my expensive perfume.

- A) to be wearing
- B) to wear
- C) wearing
- D) wore
- E) worn

15- The floor needs before we can lay the tiles.

- A) to level
- B) having levelled
- C) to have levelled
- D) to be levelled
- E) being levelled

16- The guests at last Friday's banquet are said several members of foreign royal families.

- A) to have included
- B) to include
- C) including
- D) being included
- E) included

17- I'm fed up with up your toy cars. You are old enough responsibility for tidying your own room.

- A) picking/to take
- B) to pick/to be taking
- C) to have picked/taken
- D) to be picking/for taking
- E) having picked/taking

18- The town of Leominster is said from the 7th century and it is still a thriving market town today.

- A) dating
- B) being dated
- C) to have dated
- D) to date
- E) to be dating

19- Whoever gets the opportunity our head office in Switzerland should do so, as they are certain pleased with the hospitality offered there.

- A) to visit/to be
- B) visiting/being
- C) having visited/be
- D) being visited/to be
- E) for visiting/being

20- I saw her some tea while she was pouring it into the glasses, but I didn't see her the mess up.

- A) spill/clear
- B) to spill/to clear
- C) spilling/being cleared
- D) being spilt/clearing
- E) spilt/cleared

21- I couldn't help that you look worried today. Is everything all right?

- A) to notice
- B) noticed
- C) noticing
- D) notice
- E) to have noticed

22- I'm hopeless at at appointments on time however hard I try careful.

- A) arrive/being
- B) arrived/having been
- C) having arrived/be
- D) to arrive/to have been
- E) arriving/to be

23- I couldn't help my family the harvest as I had back ache, so it was necessary an extra worker.

- A) to gather/hire
- B) gathering/hired
- C) to have gathered/for hiring
- D) gather/to hire
- E) having gathered/hiring

24- He ran the race without up at all, and afterwards, he could hardly manage his legs.

- A) to warm/moving
- B) warming/to move
- C) warm/to be moving
- D) warmed/being moved
- E) having warmed/move

25- Stop! I'm sure he won't hesitate us if he experiences any difficulties.

- A) worry/having contacted
- B) to worry/contacting
- C) worrying/to contact
- D) worried/to be contacting
- E) having worried/contact

26- Every time I walk down the High Street, I stop in the estate agent's window, but there are never any houses advertised in it that I could afford

- A) looking/buying
- B) look/to have bought
- C) to look/to buy
- D) looked/bought
- E) having looked/buy

27- I would be willing if I could trust him to any agreements.

- A) compromising/keeping
- B) having compromised/keep
- C) compromised/kept
- D) to compromise/to keep
- E) compromise/to have kept

28- It was awful. I remember our dog very restless just before the earthquake. How could we know he was informing us of the approaching disaster?

- A) to feel
- B) to have felt
- C) to be feeling
- D) feeling
- E) being felt

29- The beginning of space is hard for the atmosphere does not end abruptly but simply grows thinner and thinner with increasing height.

- A) defining
- B) to have defined
- C) to define
- D) having defined
- E) being defined

30- It's no good your eyes to the facts.

- A) shutting
- B) to shut
- C) being shut
- D) to be shutting
- E) to have shut

31- I apologise for your jacket, but it looks quite a lot like mine.

- A) to have taken
- B) being taken
- C) to be taken
- D) taken
- E) having taken

32- He promised her family escape without how he could achieve this.

- A) helping/to know
- B) to help/knowing
- C) help/known
- D) helped/having known
- E) having helped/know

33- The company had neglected an interpreter, so we had difficulty with the Ukrainian businessmen.

- A) to be providing/to communicate
- B) to have provided/communicate
- C) having provided/communicated
- D) providing/having communicated
- E) to provide/communicating

34- It was a sad occasion to watch our boat by the sea during the thunderstorm.

- A) to be swallowed
- B) being swallowed
- C) having swallowed
- D) swallowing
- E) to be swallowing

35- The actress admitted that she didn't enjoy but she knew that interviews with the media were essential for promoting her films.

- A) to interview
- B) interviewing
- C) being interviewed
- D) having interviewed
- E) to be interviewed

Just for Fun

WHERE TO PUT THE PIANO

Expecting the delivery of a piano, my son left me a key for the removal men and stuck a note on the living room wall saying, "Piano here please."

He returned to find the instrument in place and a message added to his note:

"Sorry, can't get the piano to stick to the wall --- have left it on the floor."

(by Elizabeth Candlish from Reader's Digest)

TEST YOURSELF 2

- 1- There is no point a language unless you have a clear aim of where it.
 A) to learn/to be used
 B) in learning/to use
 C) for learning/used
 D) having learnt/using
 E) learning/to have used

- 2- Let's not spend the entire evening We don't get many opportunities
 A) to chat/dancing
 B) having chatted/danced
 C) chatting/to dance
 D) to be chatting/dance
 E) chatted/to be dancing

- 3- The students are often surprised on artificial resuscitation as the course is entitled basic first aid.
 A) to instruct
 B) instructing
 C) being instructed
 D) to be instructed
 E) to have instructed

- 4- It was ridiculous a barbecue in England in September. Everyone was freezing.
 A) to hold B) to be held
 C) having held D) hold
 E) held

- 5- She decided wooden flooring in her new apartment instead of wall-to-wall carpet.
 A) to have/to be fitted
 B) having had/fit
 C) having/to fit
 D) having/fitting
 E) to have/fitted

- 6- I wouldn't mind at home today. We have been out so much lately that I'm exhausted.
 A) to have stayed B) stay
 C) staying D) stayed
 E) to stay

- 7- international companies from workers in developing countries seems almost impossible.
 A) Stopping/to exploit
 B) Being stopped/being exploited
 C) Having stopped/exploit
 D) To stop/exploiting
 E) Stop/to be exploited

- 8- Despite the immense expense required, the effort space is being made and it is certain
 A) to explore/to continue
 B) exploring/being continued
 C) having explored/continued
 D) to be exploring/continuing
 E) to have explored/continue

- 9- Shouldn't you have your hair before you go back to school?
 A) to cut B) cutting
 C) cut D) being cut
 E) having cut

- 10- When the fishing boat failed to return, she stood on the cliff out to sea.
 A) gaze B) gazed
 C) to gaze D) gazing
 E) having gazed

- 11- Saville Row in London is acknowledged the place to buy the best quality gentlemen's suits in the world today.
 A) to have been B) be
 C) have been D) being
 E) to be

- 12- There is always too much traffic on my route to work without difficulty.
 A) to travel B) travelling
 C) travelled D) travel
 E) having travelled

- 13- The partners are still discussing where the new warehouse.
 A) building B) to build
 C) having built D) to have built
 E) to be built

14- As you insisted on hiring her without her references, I don't think you can complain about

- A) checked/having robbed
- B) having checked/robbed
- C) to check/to be robbed
- D) checking/being robbed
- E) to have checked/robbing

15- It's wrong of you comments on anything if you don't have much knowledge on the subject.

- A) to make
- B) making
- C) to be making
- D) having made
- E) made

16- Have you arranged anything on Friday?

- A) doing
- B) being done
- C) to do
- D) having done
- E) done

17- Why don't you let me a take-away meal for us while you are busy

- A) to collect/to unpack
- B) collecting/having unpacked
- C) collect/unpacking
- D) having collected/unpack
- E) collected/being unpacked

18- I'm sorry, but I'm too full anything else.

- A) eating
- B) to eat
- C) having eaten
- D) to be eaten
- E) eaten

19- I dread the total number of casualties in the train crash.

- A) to have estimated
- B) having estimated
- C) estimating
- D) to estimate
- E) estimate

20- I wish I had reminded him any more products to the Smithson Co. Now they owe us £500 and they haven't paid since January.

- A) not sent
- B) not being sent
- C) not having sent
- D) not sending
- E) not to send

21- I have bought a video player. It just needs into the right channel and then we can watch video tapes.

- A) having tuned
- B) to tune
- C) tuning
- D) tuned
- E) to be tuning

22- The poor state of the economy didn't deter him his own business.

- A) to have started
- B) having started
- C) for starting
- D) from starting
- E) to be starting

23- Dropping out of college means never a doctor. Are you sure you want up your dream so soon?

- A) becoming/to give
- B) to become/giving
- C) became/to be given
- D) having become/being given
- E) to have become/given

24- How do you intend your father for your driving lessons?

- A) persuading/paying
- B) having persuaded/pay
- C) to persuade/to pay
- D) to be persuading/paying
- E) to have persuaded/pay

25- She was relieved that she still had £150 in her bank account.

- A) telling
- B) to tell
- C) to be told
- D) having told
- E) to have told

26- After the last guests had left, she stood in the middle of the room how up the mess.

- A) to wonder/to be cleaning
- B) wondered/cleaning
- C) wonder/to have cleaned
- D) wondering/to clean
- E) having wondered/clean

27- Would you mind down? Your fast driving is making me unwell.

- A) slowing/feel
- B) to slow/to feel
- C) to have slowed/felt
- D) slowed/having felt
- E) slow/feeling

28- They didn't give a very good reason cancelling their wedding reception.

- A) on
- B) from
- C) by
- D) for
- E) in

29- the sake of not putting his family danger, they evacuated their farm temporarily.

- A) To/into
- B) In/with
- C) With/for
- D) By/to
- E) For/in

30- She was the point marrying him when she found out that he worked for the Mafia.

- A) by/for
- B) on/of
- C) with/to
- D) in/at
- E) for/with

31- He never dreamt earning so much money, but he is now considered one of the wealthiest men in town.

- A) in/be
- B) on/to be
- C) by/being
- D) from/being
- E) of/to be

32- Please pay attention the items in the exhibit with care.

- A) handling
- B) having handled
- C) to handling
- D) to be handled
- E) for handling

33- A cycle helmet prevents the head of the rider from in the event of an accident.

- A) damaging
- B) to be damaged
- C) having damaged
- D) to have damaged
- E) being damaged

34- The manager to appreciate the time and effort that we had all put into the project.

- A) regretted
- B) imagined
- C) failed
- D) avoided
- E) promised

35- My left knee to ache after exercise.

- A) makes
- B) tends
- C) admits
- D) resists
- E) offers

36- We can't to waste any more time looking around. We should make a decision soon.

- A) swear
- B) prove
- C) volunteer
- D) deserve
- E) afford

37- His to succeed makes him bossy and ruthless.

- A) request
- B) anxiety
- C) eagerness
- D) right
- E) offer

38- The park rangers are for ensuring the safety of the gorillas.

- A) proud
- B) responsible
- C) aware
- D) jealous
- E) accustomed

39- The teacher wasn't in hearing our side of the story.

- A) concerned
- B) interested
- C) fond
- D) opposed
- E) appropriate

40- He was to tell the teacher what had happened because he thought that he might be punished.

- A) incapable
- B) delighted
- C) suitable
- D) hesitant
- E) proud

TEST YOURSELF 3

1-40. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- My son really enjoys badminton, but he can't do it more than twice a week.
A) to play B) playing
C) to have played D) having played
E) to be playing
- 2- We are hoping the final contract by Friday.
A) to get/agreed
B) to be getting/having agreed
C) having got/agree
D) getting/to agree
E) get/to have agreed
- 3- Geoff spends every Saturday or Sunday afternoon Manchester City Football Club, whether it is fine or not.
A) to watch
B) to have watched
C) watching
D) having watched
E) to be watching
- 4- I meant to warn you the Oxford road because of the road works, but I forgot.
A) not taking
B) to be taking
C) to have taken
D) not having taken
E) not to take
- 5- Montreal, Canada, is reported the most ethnically mixed population in the world.
A) to have B) having
C) to be having D) having had
E) have
- 6- He insisted every report before it was presented to the committee.
A) for reading B) from reading
C) on reading D) to be reading
E) having read
- 7- When do you think they are going to finish the harvest?
A) to gather
B) to be gathering
C) having gathered
D) gathering
E) to have gathered
- 8- Buying a car will enable us more freely.
A) travel
B) travelled
C) travelling
D) having travelled
E) to travel
- 9- In 1974 George Ariyoshi became the first Japanese American governor of a US state, Hawaii.
A) to elect
B) having elected
C) to have elected
D) be elected
E) to be elected
- 10- My parents don't have enough money all my expenses at university, so I'll need a part-time job.
A) having paid/to be finding
B) to pay/to find
C) to be paying/being found
D) to have paid/to have found
E) paying/finding
- 11- You won't forget the burglar alarm before you go to bed, will you?
A) to be set B) being set
C) to set D) setting
E) to have set
- 12- I can't believe that my mother had her house while she was awake watching her favourite soap opera.
A) having burgled B) to burgle
C) being burgled D) to be burgled
E) burgled

13- The government doesn't seem interested in public opinion on the issue into consideration.

- A) being/to take
- B) being/having taken
- C) to be/to be taken
- D) to be/taking
- E) to have been/taken

14- It will take our business some time, but after that, we should make reasonable profits.

- A) getting established
- B) having established
- C) to be getting established
- D) to get established
- E) to have established

15- We don't have enough time item 6 on this meeting's agenda, so can we defer this until the next meeting?

- A) discussing
- B) having discussed
- C) being discussed
- D) to be discussing
- E) to discuss

16- I can't believe that you want time on our holiday.

- A) wasting/shopping
- B) to have wasted/to be shopping
- C) having wasted/having shopped
- D) to waste/shopping
- E) to be wasting/to shop

17- I was expecting her canoeing, but she was actually quite frightened of into the water.

- A) enjoying/to fall
- B) to be enjoying/fall
- C) to enjoy/falling
- D) to have enjoyed/fallen
- E) having enjoyed/fell

18- Marion has plenty of ideas about how the government anti-drugs money to the best advantage.

- A) using
- B) to use
- C) being used
- D) to have used
- E) to be used

19- The recently implemented system is believed the production problems, and now the factory is running smoothly.

- A) to have solved
- B) have solved
- C) solving
- D) to be solving
- E) to solve

20- Did you know Sonia's son, Jason, was caught a music cassette from Virgin Records?

- A) stealing
- B) to have stolen
- C) steal
- D) to steal
- E) to be stealing

21- Jeff, who is good at convincing people, usually gets his colleagues what he wants for him.

- A) done
- B) doing
- C) to do
- D) to be doing
- E) having done

22- The manager's willingness his staff for important projects makes him very popular.

- A) trained
- B) training
- C) be training
- D) to train
- E) train

23- From the outlook so far, our project seems unlikely by many.

- A) having supported
- B) to support
- C) supporting
- D) to be supporting
- E) to be supported

24- My feet were beginning and I no longer cared about our goal. I just needed to rest.

- A) aching/to achieve
- B) to ache/achieving
- C) to have ached/having achieved
- D) having ached/achieved
- E) be aching/be achieving

25- I'm afraid I'm not the habit accepting drinks from strangers.

- A) by/with B) to/for
C) in/of D) with/about
E) for/on

26- Since you are the only person who clearly saw the accident, you are sure to the court as a witness.

- A) happening/being summoned
B) to happen/to have summoned
C) happened/to summon
D) happen/to be summoned
E) to be happening/summoned

27- Although many countries have objections the US bombing Iraq, the President seems intent carrying out this action.

- A) from/to B) for/for
C) to/on D) at/by
E) in/with

28- If you plan passing the university entrance exam, you ought to spend some time each evening example questions.

- A) to/to practise
B) by/practise
C) with/to have practised
D) for/having practised
E) on/practising

29- I know he's your favourite singer, but do you really think his music is suitable playing at your wedding reception?

- A) for B) on
C) to D) at
E) with

30- I commented his being able to remain calm in stressful situations.

- A) by B) in
C) on D) at
E) with

31- He said he was in Pakistan on holiday, but his neighbours suspected him being involved fighting with the terrorists.

- A) of/in B) for/by
C) at/with D) with/on
E) from/over

32- Why don't you ask Graham for help? I'm sure he will advise you on the principles of how strategic plans.

- A) to be written
B) to write
C) having written
D) to have written
E) to be writing

33- The members of the club are devoted giving parents and carers of disabled children some respite taking the children on day trips.

- A) to/by B) in/for
C) from/in D) at/from
E) for/about

34- If you on having a bath every morning instead of a shower, we are going to have a large water bill.

- A) object B) refer
C) worry D) feel
E) insist

35- It was after his release from prison that he became in helping the former criminals live crime free, useful lives.

- A) punished B) warned
C) blamed D) discouraged
E) involved

36- At a time when it was not considered respectable for women before mixed audiences of men and women, the American abolitionist sisters Sarah and Angelina Grimke boldly spoke out against slavery at public meetings.

- A) to speak B) speaking
C) spoke D) spoken
E) speak

37- As he had not been in trouble at school before and he expressed his apologies, the head teacher decided not him too severely.

- A) punishing
- B) to be punished
- C) being punished
- D) having punished
- E) to punish

38- He was from joining the army permanently by his uncle's stories of the Falkland Islands War.

- A) deterred
- B) punished
- C) warned
- D) blamed
- E) arrested

39- She has been about being late for work three times this week.

- A) arrested
- B) warned
- C) charged
- D) stopped
- E) suspected

40- The County Youth Service are happy to in any properly managed project to give youngsters greater opportunities in life.

- A) care
- B) consist
- C) approve
- D) participate
- E) require

41-50. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

41- Another student's constant coughing prevented me from concentrating properly on my essay during the exam.

- A) None of the other students could concentrate on their essays during the exam because of the irritating cough of one student.
- B) One of the other students couldn't concentrate on his examination paper because he was coughing incessantly.
- C) My concentration on my essay during the exam was disturbed by other students' sudden outburst of coughing.
- D) I found it difficult to concentrate fully on my essay because I was constantly coughing.
- E) I couldn't fully concentrate on my essay during the exam due to the incessant coughing of one of the students.

42- It's ridiculous to suggest that Malcolm should become involved in introducing new systems.

- A) The suggestion that Malcolm could get involved in implementing innovative procedures is quite sensible.
- B) Malcolm is of the opinion that the new systems are ridiculous and shouldn't be implemented.
- C) Someone has made the recommendation that Malcolm should be involved in implementing innovative methods.
- D) The suggestion that Malcolm ought to take part in implementing the new systems is not sensible.
- E) The new systems that Malcolm implemented are thought to be ridiculous.

43- She speaks so directly to them that I'm worried about her upsetting our customers.

- A) Her direct manner with the customers has already upset a number of them.
- B) I'm particularly upset with the direct manner in which she speaks to our clients.
- C) I'm afraid she'll upset our clients as she is so direct when she talks to them.
- D) I find her directness with clients upsetting, but she doesn't appear to be worried about it.
- E) It is a wonder that our clients don't get upset by the direct manner in which she speaks to them.

44- He assumed the identity of a dead person by using his birth certificate to obtain a passport.

- A) He used a dead person's birth certificate in order to get a passport and took on his identity.
- B) He stole the passport of a dead person and then took on his identity and obtained a birth certificate.
- C) After he died, someone used his birth certificate to obtain a passport and assumed his identity.
- D) It was discovered that he had pretended to be someone who had died and was in possession of a false birth certificate and passport.
- E) The passport was obtained illegally by using the birth certificate of someone who had already died.

45- Jessica thanked Shona for looking after her daughter during the interview.

- A) Shona was thankful to Jessica, who had watched her daughter for her during the interview.
- B) Jessica expressed her thanks to Shona as she looked after her daughter while she was having an interview.
- C) Thankfully, Jessica was able to look after Shona's daughter during the interview.
- D) During the interview, Jessica's daughter was looked after by Shona, for which Jessica would be grateful forever.
- E) Shona volunteered to look after Jessica's daughter during the interview.

46- She has become obsessed with arguing over politics with Susan in the office.

- A) She has become obsessive about politics, but only Susan from the office argues about it with her.
- B) Susan from the office argues that she shouldn't become obsessed with politics.
- C) She seems obsessed with politics, arguing about it with Susan in the office at every opportunity.
- D) Susan and she argue obsessively about politics at work whenever they find the time.
- E) Her arguments about politics with Susan at work have turned into an obsession.

47- She is very excited about getting married and consequently can't stop imagining wearing her wedding dress.

- A) Everybody is really excited about going to her wedding and keeps imagining her dressed in her wedding dress.
- B) She has always dreamt of getting married in an incredibly beautiful wedding dress.
- C) She is excitedly making plans for a dream wedding in an imaginative wedding dress.
- D) She is so excited about her forthcoming marriage that she keeps trying on her wedding dress.
- E) As a result of her excitement over her wedding, she can't help but daydream about herself dressed in her wedding dress.

48- The houses on the island are built on strong poles in order to withstand fierce storms.

- A) The idea behind the strong poles on which the islanders' houses are built is to lessen the effect of the winds.
- B) The homes of the islanders are subject to battering by fierce storms even if they are constructed on sturdy platforms.
- C) Even those houses on the island built on strong poles would not be able to withstand the fierce storms that sometimes occur there.
- D) The islanders build their houses on sturdy poles so as to make them capable of surviving fierce storms.
- E) Those houses on the island that are built on strong poles have escaped the fierce storm without much damage.

49- You shouldn't consider opening the door to strangers until you have seen their identification.

- A) You ask for any stranger's identity card before you let him in, don't you?
- B) You should see a stranger's identity card before contemplating opening the door to him.
- C) It is dangerous to open the door to strangers without knowing who they are.
- D) I always ask to see a stranger's identity card before I even open the door fully.
- E) It is good advice to ask to see a stranger's identity card once you have invited him in.

50- This fragile house has every chance of being carried away by strong storms.

- A) The house was so flimsy that it blew down in the strong storm.
- B) This house will have to be strengthened; otherwise, it is in danger of collapsing.
- C) It is quite likely that this flimsy house will be blown away during a heavy storm.
- D) This flimsy house cannot possibly survive any storms.
- E) There is a good chance that this house is strong enough to withstand strong storms.

51-60. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

51- Bilim adamları dünyanın yaşını, çeşitli radyoaktif elementlerin kayaların içindeki oranını ölçerek tahmin etmektedir.

- A) The scientists calculated the age of the Earth from the ratios of various radioactive elements in rocks.
- B) The Earth's age has been measured by scientists by analysing the ratios of several radioactive elements found in rocks.
- C) Scientists have estimated how old the Earth is by measuring the amount of radioactivity in elements in rocks.
- D) Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various radioactive elements in rocks.
- E) The level of radioactivity in rocks gives scientists an indication of the Earth's age.

52- Çoğu zaman, sosyal ya da duygusal yönden sorunlu bir öğrenciyi ilk fark edip aileyi çocuklarının rahatsızlığı konusunda uyaran okuldaki yetkililerdir.

- A) Parents of a socially or emotionally troubled child often alert the school authorities when they first notice the handicap.
- B) School authorities are often the first to notice a socially or emotionally disturbed student and they usually inform the parents about their child's disorder.
- C) Since school authorities are usually the first to spot a student with a social or emotional handicap, they should alert the child's parents to the disorder.
- D) School authorities are sometimes the first people to spot a social or emotional handicap in a student, and then they bring this to the attention of the child's parents.
- E) Very often, it is school authorities who are the first to recognise a socially or emotionally troubled student and to alert the parents to their child's disorder.

53- İsrail'de olduğu gibi, tuza karşı daha yüksek dayanma gücü olan kültür bitkilerinin bulunması, verimsiz toprağı terketmeye karşı umut verici bir seçenek gibi görünüyor.

- A) The cultivation of salt tolerant plant species has been pioneered in Israel and this appears to show potential as an alternative to abandoning arid land.
- B) The Israelis have introduced cultivated crops with greater tolerance of salt, which appears to be a promising alternative to abandoning arid areas.
- C) The introduction of cultivated plants with greater salt tolerance, as is the case in Israel, seems to be a promising alternative to abandoning arid land.
- D) Plant species which have a high tolerance for salt have been introduced in Israel for cultivation and have proved successful in utilising arid land.
- E) The Israelis are pioneering the cultivation of salt tolerant crops for production on previously abandoned arid land.

54- Endüstri yöneticileri sürekli olarak, üretim maliyetlerini düşürmenin ve maksimum verimliliği sağlamanın yollarını aramaktadırlar.

- A) Industrial managers aim to find ways to reduce production costs and to maximise efficiency.
- B) It is the responsibility of industrial managers always to search for new ways to cut the costs of production and to improve efficiency.
- C) Industrial managers constantly search for ways to lower costs of production and to ensure maximum efficiency.
- D) Managers in industry constantly strive for methods of lowering production costs in addition to improved productivity.
- E) There is a constant pressure on industrial managers to find ways to reduce costs at the same time as increasing productivity.

55- Bir konuşmacının sözlerini duymadan, dudak ve yüz hareketlerini izleyerek yorumlamak olan dudak okuma, işitme engellilerin konuşmaları anlamalarına yardımcı oluyor.

- A) Lip-reading, interpreting a speaker's words without hearing his or her voice by watching lip and facial movements, helps the deaf understand conversations.
- B) The deaf can comprehend conversations without actually hearing the speaker's words by lip-reading, which involves watching lip and facial movements.
- C) Although not able to hear a speaker's actual words, the deaf can understand what someone is saying by lip-reading, or watching lip movements and facial expressions.
- D) The means by which the deaf understand conversations is by lip-reading, thus without hearing what is said, they can interpret words by watching the movements of the speaker's lips and face.
- E) The deaf watch the facial and lip movements of a speaker in order to gather an understanding of what the speaker is saying in a process known as lip-reading.

56- Yürümekte güçlük çektiğimi gördüğü halde, yükümü hafifletmek için valizlerden birini almayı teklif bile etmedi.

- A) Though he saw I was having difficulty walking, he did not do anything to lighten my load, not even offering to take one of my suitcases.
- B) Although he saw I was having difficulty walking, he didn't even offer to take one of the suitcases to lighten my load.
- C) Even though I was finding it difficult to walk, no one offered to take one of the suitcases to lighten my load.
- D) Despite having some difficulty walking, I didn't accept his offer to take one of my suitcases to lighten my load.
- E) Only when I began to have difficulty in walking did he reluctantly offer to take one of the suitcases to lighten my load.

57- Yönetici olarak başarılı olmak için yetenekli bir organizatör olmak zorundasınız.

- A) To manage successfully, one must have organisational skills.
- B) To be a successful manager, you have to be well organised.
- C) If you want to be a successful manager, you must learn to be a good organiser.

- D) To be successful as a manager, you have to be an able organiser.
- E) You will be successful as a manager if you are an able organiser.

58- Bu politikanın, uluslararası gerginliğin azalmasına katkıda bulunacağı umuluyor.

- A) Hopefully, this policy will contribute greatly towards easing international tension.
- B) This policy is hoped to contribute towards the easing of international tension.
- C) It is hoped that international tension will lessen through this policy.
- D) We are hopeful that this policy will play a part in easing international tension.
- E) We hope that one result of this policy will be an easing of international tension.

59- İzin belgelerimizi gösterdikten sonra bile kapıcı, binaya girmemize gönülsüzce izin verdi.

- A) Even after we showed him our permits, the doorkeeper allowed us only reluctantly to enter the building.
- B) After we showed the doorkeeper our permits, he was no longer reluctant to allow us into the building.
- C) The doorkeeper was reluctant to permit us entry into the building until we showed him our security passes.
- D) When we showed him our permits, the doorkeeper gave us permission to enter the building, though reluctantly.
- E) Even when we showed him our permits, the doorkeeper refused to allow us to enter the premises.

60- Hasta numarası yaparak sınıftan çıkmak için izin alınca arkadaşları Robert'a gıpta ile baktı.

- A) Robert's action of feigning sickness not only gained him the permission to miss the lesson, but also attracted the envy of his classmates.
- B) Robert's friends were envious of him when he was allowed to leave the classroom after pretending to be ill.
- C) Robert's feigning illness, which led to his being given permission to leave the classroom, attracted the envy of his classmates.

- D) His friends looked at Robert with envy when the teacher granted him permission to leave as they knew he was only pretending to be ill.
- E) His friends looked at Robert enviously when he obtained permission to leave the classroom by feigning sickness.

61-70. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

61- Instead of keeping pointing out the flaws in my scheme, why don't you devise a flawless one yourself?

- A) Benim planımdaki hatalara dikkat çekip duruyorsun da sen kendin hatasız bir plan üretmeye çalışıyor musun?
- B) Neden kendin hatasız bir plan üreteceğin yerde, benim planımın hatalarına dikkat çekip duruyorsun?
- C) Benim planımdaki hatalarla uğraşacağına, neden sen hatasız bir tane üretmeyi denemiyorsun?
- D) Benim planımın hatalarına dikkat çekip duracağına neden kendin hatasız bir tane üretmiyorsun?
- E) Benim planımdaki hataları çekip çıkarmaya uğraşacağına, sen kendin hatasız bir plan üretemez misin?

62- As an adolescent approaches the last years of high school, the adult attitude of planning and working for the future gradually becomes more sensible to him or her.

- A) Lisenin son yıllarına yaklaştıkça ergene, bir yetişkin tavrı olan geleceği planlama ve onun için çalışma giderek daha mantıklı gelir.
- B) Bir yetişkin tavrı olan geleceğin planlanması ve onun için çalışılması bir ergen için ancak lisenin son yıllarına yaklaştıkça mantıklı görünmeye başlar.
- C) Lisenin son yıllarına yaklaştıkça ergen, bir yetişkin gibi geleceği planlayıp onun için çabalama konusunu giderek daha mantıklı bulur.
- D) Lisenin son yıllarına yaklaşan ergen için, bir yetişkin tavrı olan geleceği planlama ve o amaçla çalışma giderek daha mantıklı hale gelmektedir.
- E) Lisenin son yıllarına yaklaşan ergen, bir yetişkin gibi geleceğini planlamaya, onun için çalışmaya ve daha mantıklı olmaya başlar.

63- He has been fined several times for exceeding the speed limit, but this hasn't deterred him from speeding.

- A) Hız sınırını aştığı için birkaç kez para cezasına çarptırıldı ama bu onu hız yapmaktan caydıramadı.
- B) Hız sınırını aştığı için birkaç kez para cezasına çarptırılmış olması onun hız yapmasını engellemeye yetmedi.
- C) Hız sınırını aşması nedeniyle birçok kez para cezasına çarptırılmış olsa da o hız yapmaktan vazgeçemedi.
- D) Hız sınırını aştığından birçok kez para cezasına çarptırılmıştı, ama o hız yapmaktan vazgeçmedi.
- E) Aşırı hız nedeniyle birkaç kez para cezasına çarptırılması bile onu hız yapmaktan alıkoymadı.

64- In order to have a house as they want, there seems to be no limits to the expenditure they are willing to incur.

- A) İstedikleri gibi bir eve sahip olabilmek için sınırsız harcama yapmaya hazır gibi görünüyorlar.
- B) İstedikleri gibi bir eve sahip olmak için yapmaya hazır oldukları harcamanın hiç sınırı yok gibi görünüyor.
- C) Yapacakları harcamanın sınırı çok yüksek gibi görünse de, sonunda istedikleri gibi bir eve sahip olacaklar.
- D) İstedikleri gibi bir eve ancak sınırsız harcama yaparak sahip olabilirler gibi görünüyor.
- E) Yapacakları harcamalara hiç sınır koymuyorlar; yeter ki istedikleri gibi bir eve sahip olsunlar.

65- Tallness is thought to be one of the characteristics inherited through the genes.

- A) Uzun boyluluğun, genler yoluyla edinilmiş özelliklerden biriyile ilişkili olduğu kabul edilir.
- B) Uzun boylu olma özelliğinin, genler yoluyla kazanıldığı düşünülür.
- C) Boy uzunluğunda, genler yoluyla edinilen bir özelliğin etkisi olduğu kabul edilmektedir.
- D) Boy uzunluğuna, genler yoluyla edinilen özelliklerden birinin neden olduğu düşünülmemektedir.
- E) Uzun boyluluğun, genler yoluyla edinilen özelliklerden biri olduğu düşünülmemektedir.

66- The real grounds for his objection will no doubt emerge later, but then, it will be too late to put our scheme into use.

- A) İtirazının gerçek temelleri kuşkusuz ileride ortaya çıkacak, ama o zaman, planımızı uygulamaya koymak için iş işlen geçmiş olacak.
- B) İtirazının gerçek nedeninin ileride ortaya çıkacağından kuşku yok, fakat o zaman, planımızın uygulanması için gereken ortamı kaçırmış olacağız.
- C) İtirazının temelinde ne yattığını ileride öğreneceğiz kuşkusuz, ama o zaman, planı uygulamaya koymak için çok geç olacak.
- D) Kuşkusuz ileride itirazının gerçek nedeni ortaya çıkacak, ama o zaman, planımızı uygulama fırsatını kaçırmış olacağız.
- E) Hiç kuşku yok ki itirazının temel dayanakları ileride anlaşılacak, ama o zaman, planımızı uygulamaya koymakta gecikmiş olacağız.

67- You must have worked really hard to keep your job standing in an environment of such stiff competition.

- A) Bu kadar sıkı rekabet ortamına rağmen işini ayakta tutabildiysen, demek ki çok çalıştın.
- B) Bu kadar sıkı rekabet ortamında işini ayakta tutabilmek için çok çalışmış olmalısın.
- C) Çok çalışmış olmalısın ki, bu denli sıkı rekabet ortamında işini ayakta tutabilmişsin.
- D) Çok çalışman gerekse de, bu kadar sıkı rekabet ortamında işini ayakta tutabiliyorsun.
- E) Bu kadar sıkı rekabet ortamında ancak çok çalışarak işini ayakta tutabilirdin.

68- I'd advise you to reconsider your plan of setting up your own business when the country is on the verge of another economic crisis.

- A) Kendine yeni bir iş kurma projeni biraz ertelemeni öneriyorum çünkü ülke yeni bir ekonomik krizin eşiğinde.
- B) Ülke bir ekonomik krizin daha eşiğindeyken kendi işini kurma projeni yeniden gözden geçirmeni tavsiye ederim.

- C) Ülke bir ekonomik krizin daha eşiğinde olduğu için, benim tavsiyem kendi işini kurma projeni biraz ertelemendir.
- D) Ülke bir ekonomik krizin daha eşiğine yaklaşırken, tavsiyem, kendine iş kurma projeni yeniden gözden geçir.
- E) Ülke bir kez daha ekonomik kriz eşiğine gelmişken, yeni bir iş kurma projeni yeniden gözden geçirmeni öneririm.

69- Showing the salesman the flaw in the china vase, I asked him to make a small discount in the price.

- A) Satıcıdan fiyatta biraz indirim yapmasını isterken, porselen vazodaki defoyu da gösteriyordum.
- B) Fiyatta biraz indirim yapmasını talep etmek için, satıcıya porselen vazodaki defoyu gösterdim.
- C) Porselen vazodaki defoya dikkatini çekerek, satıcıya fiyatta indirim yapıp yapmayacağını sordum.
- D) Satıcıya porselen vazonun defosunu gösterip, fiyatta ne kadar indirim yapabileceğini sordum.
- E) Satıcıya porselen vazodaki defoyu göstererek, fiyatta biraz indirim yapmasını istedim.

70- Big department stores have fixed prices, so I prefer to do my shopping at small shops, where I can bargain.

- A) Alışveriş yaparken pazarlık yapabileceğim küçük dükkanları seçmemin nedeni, büyük mağazalardaki sabit fiyat uygulamasıdır.
- B) Büyük mağazalarda sabit fiyat uygulandığından, pazarlık yapabileceğim küçük dükkanlardan alışveriş yapmayı tercih ediyorum.
- C) Büyük mağazaların fiyatları sabit, bu yüzden alışverişimi, pazarlık yapabileceğim küçük dükkanlardan yapmayı tercih ediyorum.
- D) Alışverişimi, fiyatların sabit olduğu büyük mağazalar yerine küçük dükkanlardan yapıyorum, çünkü oralarda pazarlık yapabiliyorum.
- E) Alışverişimi fiyatların sabit olduğu büyük mağazalardan yapmaktansa, pazarlık yapabileceğim küçük dükkanlardan yapmayı tercih ederim.

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

- 1- I think Janet is the least person to want to come on the boat trip as she can't even swim.
 A) usual B) common
 C) possible D) likely
 E) ordinary
- 2- It is best to buy your concert ticket from a/an outlet, which are listed on the advertisement; otherwise, you might be overcharged.
 A) distant B) official
 C) counterfeit D) loyal
 E) decisive
- 3- The exhibition stand for Turkecell is located at the of the hall.
 A) hollow B) depth
 C) rear D) vicinity
 E) round
- 4- You will probably feel a little lonely at university at first as it takes everyone a little while to
 A) stand out B) put away
 C) calm down D) take off
 E) settle in
- 5- Reductions in working hours in many professions have given workers increased time.
 A) contemporary B) leisure
 C) engagement D) athletic
 E) hectic
- 6- It is no wonder you can't find anything on your desk as it is so with papers.
 A) dispersed B) littered
 C) congested D) cluttered
 E) crowded
- 7- I'm sorry to you from your work, but could I make an appointment to come and see you this afternoon?
 A) keep B) suspend
 C) recover D) unsettle
 E) infer
- 8- A good way to organise your work is to make a list of tasks you want to carry out and then to decide which ones to make your In this way, you can do the most important things first.
 A) leaders B) principals
 C) priorities D) keys
 E) suggestions
- 9- The two teenagers were with theft and their case will come to trial in January.
 A) judged B) suspected
 C) convicted D) arrested
 E) charged
- 10- We for an hour for tickets to the show, but it was worth it.
 A) lined B) queued
 C) observed D) loitered
 E) crammed
- 11- The news of the strike by air traffic controllers us from flying that week as we would have probably been delayed.
 A) persuaded B) stimulated
 C) initiated D) deterred
 E) warned
- 12- Her elder sister her from starting smoking by giving her a book about its harmful effects.
 A) discouraged B) urged
 C) forgave D) suspected
 E) warned
- 13- Richard finds it difficult to on his economics homework because he finds it particularly boring.
 A) participate B) deal
 C) involve D) adjust
 E) concentrate
- 14- I don't think an extract from Shakespeare's Hamlet is for teaching intermediate English students.
 A) appropriate B) accustomed
 C) content D) incapable
 E) responsible

15- After the exhibition, the entire stand was and stored for next year's show.

- A) distributed B) uncovered
C) demolished D) unfolded
E) dismantled

16- Jonathon was of still living at home with his parents at the age of thirty-five and rarely mentioned this fact at work.

- A) lazy B) ashamed
C) guilty D) upset
E) proud

17- Neil was of Kate's getting all the interesting assignments and wondered why he was always given the boring tasks to complete.

- A) keen B) guilty
C) capable D) jealous
E) fond

18- The 31st December is quite a tight for such a complex and important piece of research.

- A) deadline B) outline
C) dead end D) borderline
E) lineage

19- Famous pop stars have a responsibility because their records influence millions of impressionable teenagers. Therefore, their songs shouldn't glorify violence, drugs or swearing.

- A) commercial B) gathering
C) social D) trading
E) paternal

20- I didn't want to involve a lawyer incurring high legal expenses.

- A) in favour of B) in addition to
C) on the point of D) in return for
E) for fear of

21- She feeds my horse every day being able to ride it whenever she wants to.

- A) on the point of B) for fear of
C) in return for D) in the habit of
E) in charge of

22- I didn't mind working overtime last year, but my personal have changed and now, as I am married, I like to get home as early as possible.

- A) circumstances
B) occurrences
C) characteristics
D) surroundings
E) expositions

23- As Ian was quite tiny as a boy, he was sometimes by the other boys in his class who made him give them his lunch money or sweets.

- A) praised B) appreciated
C) bullied D) discriminated
E) restrained

24- For safe keeping, Samuel the gold coins underneath the old oak tree. After the rebels had left, he dug them up again.

- A) buried B) scraped
C) piled D) submerged
E) transplanted

25- If you need to me after normal office hours, you can phone me on my mobile phone.

- A) contact B) communicate
C) link D) interact
E) present

26- According to my driving instructor, I should start to about 100 metres before the junction at which I am going to turn.

- A) dictate B) point out
C) indicate D) reveal
E) specify

27- She doesn't earn a lot of money, but she has a loving husband and two wonderful children, so she is more or less with life.

- A) timid B) responsive
C) moderate D) satisfactory
E) content

28- I had to call the professionals in to my drains. Apparently, the problem was an accumulation of dead leaves.

- A) dismantle B) disintegrate
C) unblock D) puncture
E) hollow

29- For this project to be successful, I am on members of the task group undertaking some of the work.

- A) relying B) suspecting
C) contemplating D) considering
E) requiring

30- The other members of the office depend on Brenda to do all the little administrative jobs and always assume that she doesn't mind, but sometimes she feels that she is taken for

- A) established B) decided
C) recommended D) charged
E) granted

31- To pay for my car repairs, I had to £100 from my savings account into my current bank account, from which I could write a cheque.

- A) transfer B) translate
C) interpret D) correspond
E) contact

32- The boss, who told the employees that they were having financial problems what he said just last week, when he had assured them that the business was flourishing.

- A) interpreted B) complimented
C) confirmed D) eroded
E) contradicted

33- Several actors the crime in the hope that this would help witnesses remember the sequence of events and in turn help them solve the crime.

- A) co-existed B) committed
C) re-enacted D) arrested
E) falsified

34- Jan is so that she doesn't even buy a raffle ticket for the charity lucky draw at work.

- A) generous B) trustworthy
C) trusting D) miserly
E) conscientious

35- Not inviting Will to your party when you invited all the other members of your team was, in our opinion,

- A) miserly B) mean
C) generous D) hospitable
E) enviable

36- Tidying up before the children have gone to bed is as they will only make more mess.

- A) harmless B) satisfying
C) productive D) useful
E) pointless

37- I think that hoping to finish by the 31st December is quite optimistic, but I will to have the main sections of the project completed by then.

- A) manipulate B) endeavour
C) analyse D) consider
E) transmit

38- I was really to tell the manager what I thought of his ridiculous suggestion, but I decided that I would rather keep my job.

- A) approached B) urged
C) permitted D) tempted
E) directed

39- I have the Shropshire Writing Competition with one of my short stories, but I am not expecting to win a prize.

- A) entered B) competed
C) inserted D) enlisted
E) enrolled

40- Robyn decided that she had no alternative other than to her son about the missing money.

- A) conceal B) reject
C) confront D) dispel
E) avoid